FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 240 *12 December 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

NATO Council To Determine Stability or Instability in Europe AA 1
[Lopatin, Balebanov]
Denmark Wants NATO Euromissiles Decision Postponed AA 2
PRAVDA Views European Reluctance Over Euromissiles Issue AA 2
[Kurdyumov, 10 Dec]
Nikolay Shishlin Comments on Military Detente in Europe AA 3
NEDELYA Sees Growing W. Europe Desire To Respond to USSR Offer AA 7
[Kuznetsov, No 49]
Mass Organizations Protest NATO Missile Deployment Plans AA 9
Many in FRG Growing Apprehensive at Prospect of Euromissiles AA 10
[Grigoryants, Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 6 Dec]
NATO Plans Confronts FRG Government With 'Important Choice' AA 13
[Shishkin in ZA RUBEZHOM No 50]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Bolshakov Reviews Euromissiles, Detente, Iran-U.S. Crisis CC 1
[PRAVDA 9 Dec]
Soviets Lodge 'Strong Protest' Following Bomb Attack on UN Mission CC 5
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: Western Research Into Laser Weapons Surveyed CC 6
[Talanov, 21 Nov]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Vance Tour Continues; ICJ Begins Talks on Hostage Release A 1
Attempts 'To Draw' Allies Into Anti-Iran Campaign Increases A 1
Plans for Military Action in Iran Reported A 1
Possible Naval Blockade A 1
Aircraft Carrier Bombing A 2
Search for Mideast Bases A 2
[Volkov, (Osipovskiy)]
Dixie To Persian Gulf A 2
POST Cited on CIA Warning to Carter on Receiving Shah A 3
Work on CX Transport Aircraft 'To Sharply Accelerate' A 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Dec]
Control of RCA Communications Satellite Lost A 4
Canada Discriminates Against Soviet Peace Advocates A 4
Canadian Media Cited on Use of Canada for NATO Training A 5
Correction to Items on Economic Measures on Iran; Brzezinski A 5

CHINA

Bovin Comments on PRC's Aggressive Policy, Antidetente Attitude B 1
[IZVESTIYA 11 Dec]
Addition to PRC Government Delegation Departure from Moscow B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

IZVESTIYA Sees 'Danger' in Sino-Japanese Military Link C 1
[Bandura, 6 Dec]
Batmonh, Mongolian Delegation Arrive in Tashkent C 2
[MONTSAME]
MPR Decoration Presented to Military Academy; Pavlovskiy Congratulation C 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Dec]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchea Refutes Carter's Claim of 'Unfair' Aid Distribution E 1
Lao Minister Denounces PRC Border Provocations E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Cites BTA on Death of Iraqi Students in Bulgaria F 1
[8 Dec]
Katushev Meets Romanian Deputy Prime Minister on Economic Ties F 1
[PRAVDA 8 Dec]
Tikhonov Returns from Economic Talks in GDR F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Suslov, Ponomarev Meet with Norwegian Labor Party Head G 1
Norwegian Military Delegation Visits Moscow G 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Dec]
Patolichev Heads Delegation to Economic Talks in Helsinki G 2
Meeting with Finnish President G 2
[PRAVDA 6 Dec]
Portuguese-Soviet Economic Commission Meets G 2
[PRAVDA 8 Dec]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iran To Inform World Public About U.S. Crimes H 1
Khomeyni Says Carter Provoking U.S.-Iranian Crisis [Anikin, Sokolev] H 1
Rachkov Discusses Oil Question in Light of Gulf Events H 1
PLO Key to Mideast Settlement; Contacts, Prestige Broadening H 2
[Demchenko in PRAVDA 7 Dec]
Ustinov Receives Algerian National Defense Official H 6
Algerian Ambassador to USSR Meets With Skatchkov H 6
[Algiers]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Shitikov Defends Soviet Record on Human Rights R 1

PRAVDA Stresses Need for Monitoring Execution of Party Decisions R 1
[Editorial, 26 Nov]
IZVESTIYA Reports Party, Government Resolutions R 3
[5 Dec]
New Laws [IZVESTIYA 4 Dec] R 3
Arbitration, Legal Profession Laws [IZVESTIYA 3 Dec] R 3
Brezhnev Attends Opening of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session R 4
Kirilenko Attends RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session R 4
Pelshe, Rusakov Meet Officials in Moldavia R 4
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 25 Nov]
Aliyev Addresses Baku Seminar on Party Work R 5
Rashidov Attends Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet Session R 5
Kunayev Addresses Students at Alma-Ata Party School R 5
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 25 Nov]
Kazakh Minister of Local Industry Appointed R 6
New First Deputy Minister R 6
Transfer of Former Minister R 6
Mukhamed-Rakhimov Appointed Alma-Ata Gorkom First Secretary R 6
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Nov]
Armenian Timber, Wood Processing Minister Dies Suddenly R 6
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 23 Nov]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Ministries Report on Plans To Improve Turkmen Oil Prospecting S 1
[IZVESTIYA 5 Dec]
Progress Made in Harnessing Waste Gas in Siberian Oilfield S 1
[Vtorushin in PRAVDA 24 Nov]
RSFSR National Income To Rise 4.5 Percent Next Year S 3
Improving Standard of Living S 3
Cities' Preparations for Winter Criticized S 4
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 Dec]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA Calls for Increased Efficiency in Agriculture T 1
[Editorial, 7 Dec]
Brezhnev Congratulates Uzbekistan on Successful Harvest T 2
[PRAVDA 6 Dec]
Gorbachev Addresses Agricultural Academy Session T 3
[Gorlanov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 7 Dec]
Aliyev Upbraids Local Officials for Agricultural Shortcomings T 4
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 21 Nov]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Yepishev Tours Odessa Military District, Addresses Voters V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Dec]
Kurkotkin Addresses Rear Services CPSU Aktiv Meeting V 1
[Pushkarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Nov]

NATO COUNCIL TO DETERMINE STABILITY OR INSTABILITY IN EUROPE

LD111356 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

["Policy of Arm-Twisting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, December 11, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Lopatin and Albert Balebanov report: The so-called Atlantic Week during which the United States intends to impose on its allies the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe was started here with a session of the NATO Eurogroup (which includes European member-countries of the NATO bloc, except for France and Greece. This policy has been condemned not only by the European public which does not want to be hostage to U.S. adventuristic plans but also by a number of European states expressing their concern over the consequences of building-up nuclear armaments.

And though the Eurogroup was not to discuss the plan of deploying new U.S. missiles, this question, was raised nevertheless. This is assessed here as another manifestation of the policy of pressure on partners in the bloc to which the United States resorted, being true to its tactic of "arm twisting" in relations with allies.

The communique of the Eurogroup that was published and that was prepared with the direct participation of the USA and the FRG, clearly shows the striving to advance the plans of deployment of U.S. missiles. Hence, assertions that the military potential of the Warsaw Treaty "has now reached the level exceeding far the needs of defense" and pretences at "concern" in the communique about the "destablising effects of the Soviet Union's considerable and ever growing deployment of tactical nuclear forces with a large range".

The cynicism of such assertions is obvious if only for the fact that the communique passes in silence the absolutely clear and unambiguous profosals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty Organization to NATO countries about an immediate holding of talks.

The communique also fully ignores the Soviet Union's statement that the amount of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons was not increased if only by one missile and one plane in the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union in the past ten years and that the USSR does not keep such weapons in the territories of other countries.

Trying to absolve themselves of the responsibility for starting another round of the arms race, the ministers expressed in the communique their support for "parallel processes" of control over armaments and deployment of Eurostrategic weapons.

It goes without saying that in reality these two processes are not parallel and cannot be parallel, since the stepping up of the arms race undermines the very process and basis for talks. It is characteristic that the supplement to the communique says that the military spending of eleven NATO countries included in the Eurogroup rose from 50 thousand million dollars in 1978 to 70 thousand million dollars in 1979.

The program of further build-up of military arsenals in the countries of Eurogroup has been announced. Within the next year alone they are to be equipped with at least another 640 tanks and armoured carriers, 210 cannons, 500 antitank systems, 9,700 portable rocket launchers for land forces, 14 warships, including an aircraft carrier. The air forces of the countries of the Eurogroup will be supplemented with 320 new military planes, military transport planes and helicopters. 180 antiaircraft batteries and missile launchers will be supplied for the antiaircraft defences of those countries.

This supplement, just as the communique, shows clearly what is the aim of leaders of the USA and aggressive NATO bloc.

The positions of the most rabid hawks in the NATO militaristic circles at the Eurogroup meeting were upheld by Britain's Defence Secretary Francis Pym. He sought to convince Britain's partners in the bloc that their contacts with Washington will be jeopardised if they do not approve of the Pentagon's plan.

Commenting on F. Pym's yesterday's statement, THE MORNING STAR writes that he is playing the leading role in an attempt to achieve the deployment of missiles in Britain and all over Western Europe.

A two-day session of the Defence Planning Committee of the North Atlantic bloc at the level of the defense ministers opened today at NATO's headquarters near Brussels. France and Greece that withdrew from NATO's military organization do not take part in the meeting.

It will actually depend on the outcome of the present discussion in Brussels that will conclude on Wednesday at the session of the NATO Council whether or not there will be stability in Europe. "NATO's plans jeopardise the present balance of forces between the two blocs and destabilise the balance of forces in Europe, L'HUMANITE writes. A new stage of the arms race will be started if the NATO Council takes the road of escalation."

DENMARK WANTS NATO EUROMISSILES DECISION POSTPONED

LD111624 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, December 11, TASS--Denmark again called on its partners from NATO to postpone for half a year a decision on the question of deployment of U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in Europe. As was stated today by Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen after a meeting of the cabinet of ministers, the Danish Government instructed Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen and Defense Minister Poul Sogaard to inform the participants in the NATO Council session in Brussels of Denmark's stand on this question. NATO, he pointed out, must agree to a postponement in order to open the way for talks on disarmament.

PRAVDA VIEWS EUROPEAN RELUCTANCE OVER EUROMISSILES ISSUE

LD111143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Kurdyumov report under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Pressure on Partners"]

[Text] Washington--A few days before the Brussels NATO session at which the United States intends to push through its plan to turn Western Europe into a launch pad for U.S. medium-range missiles, with all the dangerous ensuing consequences to the European peoples, representatives of three European countries--the prime ministers of Norway and the Netherlands and the Danish foreign minister--have just arrived in Washington. There is no mystery about the reasons for the urgent visit. As State Department officials admit, there are serious frictions in NATO regarding the U.S. nuclear program and at least three of the United States' NATO allies, aware of feelings in their own countries, are still voicing profound doubts and objections regarding the deployment of hundreds of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles on the territory of many European countries. As the press notes, the essence of these objections lies in the fact that the Netherlands and Denmark above all are advocating a positive response to the Soviet Union's constructive proposal on holding urgent talks and that NATO's decision should be deferred.

At the end of the talks a communique was published essentially confirming that there are differences. Washington was reluctant to heed the opinion of its junior NATO partners. On the contrary, after the guests' meetings and talks in the White House and State Department, U.S. officials let it be understood that Washington will force through the approval of its plan in Brussels. [paragraph continues]

The talks, a State Department spokesman said at a press conference, have not altered the position of the United States which hopes that the NATO Council session will approve the U.S. plan "even without those members of the alliance who oppose it."

As the Washington POST notes, besides Norway and Denmark, which do not allow the deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory, serious doubts on this issue are also to be observed in Belgium. But the Netherlands remains the biggest question mark.

The Netherland parliament rejected this week the U.S. plan for the so-called "modernization" of the nuclear arsenal in Europe. The refusal of the Netherlands and Denmark to approve the NATO plans and the visit by the representatives of these countries and of Norway to the United States attest to the intensification of public opposition to the new U.S. nuclear program in Europe. Unfortunately, the United States is reluctant to take this into account.

NIKOLAY SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON MILITARY DETENTE IN EUROPE

LD111800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] We offer for you attention another broadcast from the "Topical Problems of International Life" series. It is called "Military Detente in Europe: A Key Trend in the Struggle for the Consolidation of Peace." Nikolay Shishlin, international affairs journalist, is at the microphone:

A session of the NATO Council opens tomorrow in Brussels. It will be examining the question connected with the well-known NATO plans concerning the production and deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons, which it is proposed to deploy in the final analysis on the territory of a number of West European states. And, of course, now there is hardly a need to devote a lot of time to such an unseemly exercise as trying to guess what course the NATO leaders will take at the present crucial moment. Let's be frank: There is nothing super-unexpected in the latest NATO plans. Since the moment of its birth this organization has devoted itself to the task of insuring military superiority for the West over socialism and the entire biography of the North Atlantic bloc is a long scroll of decisions aimed at winding up the arms race more and more and at supplementing the NATO arsenals with more and more destructive weapons on the pretext of modernization or of bringing arms up to strength.

One has to admit that the refreshing changes in world politics connected with the turn from the cold war to the relaxation of tension have not touched the logic of NATO thinking. The relaxation of tension undoubtedly arose as a result of a definite understanding that in our times a rational alternative to peaceful coexistence simply does not exist. And at the same time on the part of the West it was to a certain extent a recognition of the approximate equality in the correlation of military forces. But the consequent inevitable conclusion, of the advisability of seeking mutually acceptable ways of reducing the level of military confrontation between the two blocs--this conclusion was not drawn by NATO circles. It was that same inertia in thinking, which had become established, and firmly established, over the 3 decades of this aggressive alliance's existence, that prevailed.

And it is worth recalling certain facts with new types of American nuclear missile weapons matured in NATO circles virtually as early as 1975. In 1978, at the Washington session of the NATO Council, these plans were essentially already approved, when an extensive program was adopted for modernization of the NATO armed forces at enormous cost, in the area of several tens of thousands of millions of dollars. But then, in 1979, just before the curtain is to be drawn on the 7th decade of the 20th century, the NATO strategists are planning to begin production of, and deployment on the territory of Western Europe, of new products from the American Armed Forces.

As for the accompaniment to these decisions, it is fairly confused. It is asserted that without these plans Europe could find itself a theater of military actions almost as early as the mid-1980s. It is also asserted that the decision to produce and deploy the American missiles is neither production nor deployment but something similar to the expression of some sort of intentions. It is asserted that NATO is just about craving to enter into talks with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries and to seek the possibility of establishing arms control and that then, they say, NATO's plans may pass away of their own accord.

A fact, however, remains a fact. Whatever motives and arguments might accompany the NATO decisions, their meaning and their direction are obvious. A simple and rather terrible aim is being set: To radically change the military strategic situation in Europe and to insure the West the position of strength which it has striven to achieve so stubbornly and for so long--and so fruitlessly.

So in today's closely interrelated world, when mankind is faced with problems demanding the joint efforts of all states if they are to be solved in a world with weapons of monstrous destructive power, responsible politicians are of course required to know how to think and act in a new way and to give up stereotyped decisions and well-worn political roads which at best lead to deadlock if not into an abyss.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, correctly stresses: True political boldness consists not in the thirst of rivalry and antagonism but in the ability to pursue a policy of peace and neighborliness without shying away or retreating. Apparently, however, the NATO politicians and the NATO generals have not matured enough to understand this truth.

The post war years have shown that the Warsaw Pact countries possess the resources and the energy to take care of their own security in the appropriate manner. But obviously NATO's line of whipping up the arms race will not upset the firm adherence of the Soviet Union and the other parties to the Warsaw Pact to the ideas of peace and neighborliness.

In the most complicated and difficult situations--and this has also been shown by the postwar years--the Soviet Union and its friends have always acted and conducted themselves in a responsible manner, invariably putting at the head of their foreign policy the interests of international security. The latest evidence of this is the results of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states held on 5 and 6 December in Berlin.

One may definitely say that even Western commentators have virtually unanimously noted the constructive nature of the conclusions and proposals made by the socialist states' foreign affairs ministers. In any event, none of the commentators disputes the aspiration for peace in the joint document adopted at the meeting of foreign ministers. True, there are also discussions in which one can sense the desire to portray the socialist countries' proposal as some kind of tactical maneuver designed only to hamper the implementation of NATO's plans to build up its arms.

In fact, however, the conclusions of the Berlin communique are not of a narrow and short-term nature. They reflect the strategic trend of the socialist countries' foreign policy which was formulated in a clearcut manner in the well-known Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee Conference held at the end of last year in Moscow. Later one, this same political trend of socialist foreign policy was developed in the well-known Soviet initiatives put forward in the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October this year. And this strategic trend of our foreign policy is easily traced throughout the whole postwar history of international relations. And this strategic trend has, of course, not been frustrated by NATO decisions.

I think that out of those stances which have been formulated in the communique of the Foreign Affairs Ministers' Committee one would have to single out at least three stances. First, this concerns medium-range nuclear missile weapons. It is claimed in NATO circles that neither Western Europe nor the United States has available medium-range nuclear missile weapons and, therefore, the production and deployment of something on the order of 600 Pershing II and Tomahawks on the territory of the West European states, will allegedly be a retaliatory measure against the Soviet Union equipping itself with nuclear missile weapons of the same medium range.

This thesis is undoubtedly false from beginning to end. Many years ago the United States created a so-called forward-based system. And it must be said that throughout the last few years it has been saturating this forward-based system with nuclear warheads, which now total in the neighborhood of 9,000 in Western Europe. And, NATO has carriers for these warheads. These carriers are fully capable of covering the distance separating the territory of the NATO countries from the territory of the socialist community. These are in the form of bombers and also missiles, not to mention nuclear submarines. It also is worth noting, of course, the fact that a NATO member such as Britain, say, has at its disposal fairly considerable nuclear missile means. The same can be said of France. France, it is true, is not part of the bloc's military organization but it is a member of this bloc. Thus, in essence, this thesis of a poor NATO lacking means of defense really is false from beginning to end.

The Soviet Union does not hide the fact that it is carrying out a certain modernization of its armed forces, including the modernization of medium-range missiles. But in doing so the Soviet Union is not deploying these weapons on its allies' territory--it is reducing their absolute number. But the most important thing is that our country states most authoritatively its readiness to join in talks without delay during which it would be precisely possible to examine problems connected with limiting medium-range nuclear missile weapons. Moreover, the Soviet Union expresses readiness to reduce its own nuclear missile weapons in the event that the West abandons the deployment of new American missiles.

This proposal remains in force in the same way as does the statement by the participants in the session of the Foreign Affairs Ministers Committee that the adoption of a decision on the production and deployment of new types of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe and the implementation of such a decision would destroy the basis for talks.

The attempt by the NATO men to speak with the Warsaw Pact from a position of strength is, of course, unacceptable to the socialist states.

It is also worth mentioning, perhaps, that in the Western press all these nuclear missile weapons are often called Eurostrategic weapons although, in fact, these weapons are American, the owners of these weapons are Americans and the fingers on the buttons will be American. And this is, naturally, not some new sort of additional American nuclear missile umbrella over Western Europe which, by the way, is threatened by no one, but a real nuclear lance aimed against our country and against the socialist community. And, of course, those serious warnings which were aimed by the session of the Foreign Affairs Ministers Committee at NATO circles are fully justifiable.

The second stance which has been laid down in the communique on the session of the Committee of the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries, about which I would now like to speak, is connected with the preparations for the pan-European conference at the political level on military detente and disarmament. The conclusions of the Berlin session of the Foreign Ministers Committee form a well-composed concept for the staging of such a conference. And it is very important that the Warsaw Pact members view this conference as being a considerable part of and important direction for the development of a pan-European process begun by the Helsinki conference. It is also important that they link the conference in question with the Madrid meeting scheduled for 1980. And I think that the approach of this conference--to preparing for it--as if in stages, is totally justified.

In this, the conference itself, according to the idea of the socialist countries, could concentrate in its first stage on so-called measures of trust, all the more since it is known that the complex of those measures put forward by the Warsaw Pact members regarding strengthening the atmosphere of trust in Europe seems to be attractive even to the West. And if agreement is reached here then undoubtedly a favorable political atmosphere will be created for then tackling the problems directly connected with arms reduction.

And I would also like to note the third point in the communique on the Foreign Affairs Ministers' Committee session, notably the attitude of the socialist states toward the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The socialist countries are striving for the meeting in Madrid to promote the enrichment of the pan-European dialog and that it might give a new stimulus to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a united whole. And precisely linking the ideas of the pan-European conference at the political level on military detente and disarmament with Madrid could become a pivotal element in the work of the Madrid meeting itself. The Warsaw Pact countries are striving for the fulfillment of such provisions of the Final Act as the development of trade exchange, the more intensive development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between all states, promoting the further expansion of cooperation in the sphere of culture, science and the arts and other humanitarian spheres.

The socialist countries are conducting open diplomacy and they have defined their position toward Madrid and this position is indubitably profoundly constructive. Already today the Warsaw Pact members are ready to conduct bilateral and multilateral consultations in order that the Madrid meeting might really pass fruitfully in a genuinely business-like atmosphere.

The three positions which I have mentioned do not, of course, exhaust the richness of the final communique of the Berlin session of the Foreign Affairs Ministers' Committee. They eloquently show that the socialist countries firmly support military detente and the blending of political detente together with military detente. They come out in favor of a further improvement in the European and international atmosphere and are putting forward truly bold political solutions as required by the present crucial time in international politics, a time which, I would say, is a turning point.

Conducting a strategy of peace and pursuing this strategy, the countries of socialism are not looking for unilateral advantages for themselves. They are ready to pay utmost heed to any idea and any proposal that might correspond to the interests of European and international security. But now, of course, it depends primarily on the NATO countries and on the Western states whether the great opportunities for deepening the process of detente are implemented or whether the shortsighted calculations aimed at acquiring a position of strength will finally prevail in NATO circles. This would turn into a new upsurge in the arms race with all the ensuing consequences.

NEDELYA SEES GROWING W. EUROPE DESIRE TO RESPOND TO USSR OFFER

LD111211 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 49 Signed to Press 6 Dec 79 p 7 LD

[APN observer Nikolay Kuznetsov article: "NATO's Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Although for several months now the NATO propaganda machine has been strenuously fueling the myth of the "Soviet military threat" to justify plans for producing new U.S. nuclear missile weapons and deploying them in five West European states, it has not succeeded in lessening the attraction of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

L.I. Brezhnev's proposals that talks be started immediately on reducing the medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Europe, and also on other problems of military detente have encountered broad support from public opinion in all the Atlantic bloc countries without exception. Many political parties of various trends, trade union organization and prominent statesmen have reacted positively to them.

A day of action against the NATO plans was held very successfully 27 November at the WPC's call. The European public resolutely demanded that the foolhardy arms race be ended.

"Stop the Nuclear Missiles!" "Do Away With Nuclear Weapons Before They Do Away With Us!" --mass rallies, demonstractions, international meetings, conferences and peace relays are continuing under those slogans in many NATO countries. Their participants are exposing the U.S. desire to deflect from American territory the threat of a retaliatory nuclear strike by shifting the threat onto West European soil and are expressing indignation at the tactics of intimidation and "arms-twisting" to which the Pentagon is resorting in order to make its allies approve its schemes.

The danger of the course of exacerbating the situation in Europe and transforming their own countries into a potential "threater of military operations" has also gotten through to representatives of the ruling circles of West European states in the Atlantic alliance. [paragraph continues]

This is eloquently attested, in particular, by the intense debates within the ruling parties and governments of the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. At the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session that ended 14 Nobember in The Hague, Netherlands Defense Minister W. Scholten raised objections to taking a decision on deploying about 600 new American missiles before talking with the USSR on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe. The representatives of Denmark, Norway and Belgium "took a sympathetic view" of their Netherlands colleague's arguments. "Certain citizens and also parliamentarians and ministers in West Europe," an editorial in FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE says, "are asking: Maybe the USSR is right to warn of a new stage in the arms race? Should there not be an immediate reaction to the Soviet readiness for talks on medium-range weapons in Europe, since there exists a unique opportunity that must not be missed? This question is being asked not only in the Netherlands but also in Social Democratic Party of Germany circles, and not just be representatives of the left wing".... According to reports received from the Vatican State Secretariat, Pope John Paul II believes that, before deciding on deploying a "modernized NATO nuclear arsenal," it is necessary to discuss the possibility of disarmament with the USSR and to give a specific answer to its 6 October proposals.

Under these conditions, taking public opinion into account, the Atlantic strategists have been forced to lend a semblance of "flexibility" to NATO's stance. Realizing that without "arms control" proposals it will be impossible to secure parliaments' approval of the U.S. plans for deploying new nuclear systems in West Europe, they have begun to speak of a "dual" approach: First decide to produce and deploy the missiles, then negotiate on reducing them. And utterly absurd attempts are made to prove that the "capability of NATO's part to hit Soviet territory from West Europe" will create "better preconditions" for talks with the USSR and that "detente is inconceivable without deterrence." That is what British Prime Minister M. Thatcher claims. "Talks will lead nowhere unless they are backed up by military preparations," echoes West German Defense Minister H. Apel.

The absurdity of this approach is perfectly obvious. First, the arms race and disarmament are mutually exclusive processes. If new weapons are produced, they must unfailingly also be deployed. Incidentally, Pentagon boss H. Brown has said as much quite plainly. Second, one side's desire for military superiority--and it is precisely that aim that the NATO plans pursue--cannot create trust on the other side. Touching on NATO's reaction to the USSR peace initiative, London's THE TIMES states, no less frankly than Brown and Apel, that the Atlantic bloc intends to holds talks, which may last for years, "from a position of strength." "This is the reason why the proposals relating to the modernization of tactical (but essentially strategic--N.K.) nuclear forces must be approved," THE TIMES writes. Third, NATO is once again making a flagrant miscalculation. The USSR has never yielded and will never permit negotiations "from a position of strength."

Incidentally, NATO headquarters is obviously clearly aware of this. That is why it decided to carry out a reassuring maneuver, pretending that an "equivalent" response to the Soviet peace initiative is under preparation. It is no accident that the Nuclear Planning Group session communique, which predetermines the decisions of December's NATO Council session, includes a phrase regarding the "possibility" of withdrawing from central Europe up to 1,000 units of old American nuclear weapons and 13,000 U.S. soldiers in exchange for a reduction of 30,000 by the Soviet Union, and this irrespective of the fact that the USSR has already announced the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen and 1,000 tanks.

However, it is clear to every sober-minded person, to say nothing of professional politicians, that it is a question of the inequitable replacement of tactical American missiles and nuclear landmines by qualitatively new strategic types of armaments--cruise missiles and Pershing II with a range of up to 2,500 km. Thus the American "answer" envisages by no means a reduction of U.S. nuclear potential but its effective increase.

In the event that at the upcoming NATO Council session in mid-December the bloc's countries reject the Soviet proposal and take a decision aimed at implementing the Pentagon's Eurostrategic plans, that posture on the part of the Western powers, as A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, stressed in his statement at the press conference held 23 November in Bonn, would destroy the basis for talks. At the same time the deployment in West Europe of a new generation of American nuclear-missile weapons would also complicate the possibility of success at the talks continuing in Vienna on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Under those conditions the Soviet Union would be forced to take appropriate steps to protect the interests of its own security and the other Warsaw Pact states.

In the 30 postwar years the United States threatened or resorted to force on 215 occasions in various conflicts. And on four occasions the threat was aimed directly at the Soviet Union. Where is the guarantee that the 216th instance or the 5th threat to Moscow would not be fatal in an atmosphere of increased tension? Even by sheer accident.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall the dangerous incident that took place recently during a test of a computer at the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) Headquarters. Commenting on this now well-known instance of a false alarm regarding nuclear attack, British Labor Party MP R. Cryer declared: "This incident graphically shows that unless we start reducing nuclear arms, they will be used sooner or later, and then there will be no winners, since we will all be turned to radioactive ash."

The British parliamentarian's conclusion shows: There is growing awareness in the West that this danger will increase many times over if the arms race continues. And this means there is also a growing conviction of the need for more resolute opposition to the implementation of the Pentagon's sinister plans.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS PROTEST NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD112320 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, December 11, TASS--In a joint statement circulated here today, a group of international mass movements and organizations expressed a vigorous protest against the NATO plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The statement was signed by the Christian Peace Conference, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Union of Students, the International Organization of Journalists, the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, and the World Federation of Teachers' Unions. They resolutely condemn the attempts at undermining the efforts of the peace-loving public the aim of which is to continue the process of detente in Europe and the ensure lasting peace and international cooperation. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the statement stresses, constantly make concrete and constructive proposals to curb the arms race prevent the danger of a new world war. On the eve of the NATO Council session, the international mass movements and organizations are applying to the leaders of NATO member-states with an insistent demand for turnig down the Pentagon's plans. Those plans are leading to a new spiral of the nuclear arms race and are directed first of all against the interests of the peoples of NATO countries themselves.

MANY IN FRG GROWING APPREHENSIVE AT PROSPECT OF EUROMISSILES

LD111557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents A. Grigoryants and S. Kondrashov under the rubric "Letter from Bonn": "Following a Dangerous Curve"]

[Text] Bonn--In the present situation in Europe, when we face the acute question of what is to be in the 1980's -- **military detente or a new twist to the arms race spiral**--West Germany, as is known, is allocated the special role of the chief launch site for new American missiles. Now, a few days before the start of the NATO Council's Brussels session, the stand taken by the Bonn government appears to remain quite definite. To judge from certain official statements, it is perfectly willing to accept on its territory the lion's share of the lethal weapons which threaten to upset the strategic balance on the European Continent--a large proportion of the medium-range cruise missiles and all the Pershing IIs.

Moreover, among continental West European countries it is the FRG which serves, as it were, as the model for implementing the so-called "modernization" policy. Along with the Americans, Bonn's representatives are calling their wavering partners to order and trying to make them see reason and close the Atlantic ranks. This was the case at the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session in The Hague in mid-November, when FRG Defense Minister Apel helped U.S. Defense Secretary Brown to break the Netherlands opposition. This also was the case at NATO's Brussels headquarters last week. There the member countries' permanent representatives, rehearsing, as it were, for the meeting of foreign and defense ministers, rejected a Danish amendment proposing a 6-month deferment of the "modernization" decision, until the NATO Council's spring session.

In short, official Bonn is behaving like the right marker from whom the American corporal in charge of the parade orders the rest to dress ranks.

But the question arises: Are West Germans themselves dressing ranks from this stand taken by Chancellor Schmidt's government? How are they dressing ranks? How united are they in doing so? We have studied these questions in the last few days, not only reading the local press which, on the whole, puts up a facade of "national consent" to NATO "arms upgrading," but also meeting and talking with various people.

It is probably worth starting with the population's dearth of information about the seriousness of the choice facing West Germany. The dramatic nature of the present moment, on which the future could largely depend, is sometimes frivolously concealed and sometimes deliberately hidden from the ordinary person.

One of our interlocutors, enumerating his own priorities and those of his acquaintances, arranged them as follows: first, material prosperity; second, maintenance of peace; third, always a full tank of gasoline in his car (an allusion to the deepening energy difficulties). The maintenance of peace, as you see, was only in second place, and as a general, unspecified wish. "None of us wants war," we were told on the lower and upper floors of West German society. We repeat: Indeed, with rare exceptions, people here do not want war. They come out for detente but do not know--and often do not want to know--the dangers which attend the turn being made toward "arms upgrading" by NATO circles with Bonn's participation. When they do want to know, when they stop to think, they feel powerless in the face of the volcanic lava of figures, computations and concepts spewing from the bowels of the distant Pentagon and finding their way to West Europe, and in the face of an avalanche of endless arguments about the "Soviet threat" and the strategic "imbalance" in Europe in the Soviet Union's favor.

The changes in public consciousness brought about by the new Soviet peace initiatives appear still more important against this background. The Soviet Union is unilaterally withdrawing some of its soldiers and tanks from GDR territory, and the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles if new American missiles are not deployed in West Europe--this, as we have repeatedly seen for ourselves in our conversations, has gotten through here to the mass of people, who have seen the Soviet initiatives as real proof of good will. Precisely these initiatives have made many people stop to think and question the correctness of the American and NATO propaganda constructions. It would be wrong to maintain that this process of public reevaluation has developed to such an extent that it could change the formulated official position. But, on the other hand, it is worth emphasizing that Washington and Bonn (and London, too) decisively reject and snub any compromise proposal from their partners if not to change then at least to defer the adoption of the decisions on the missiles precisely because they fear the deepening influence of the Soviet proposals, which shake the ground under their feet.

So far we have spoken of the sentiments of ordinary people. If we turn to political observers, who professionally follow the development of the situation and participate in shaping it, here, behind a facade of confidence and predetermination (they do not doubt that the Brussels NATO session will advocate "arms upgrading"), it is easy to detect vacillation and doubt and, at times, alarm and fear. The question is predetermined, they believe. But it can be seen, as a rule, from their words and from the tone of conversations how uncomfortable they find the awareness that the provocative--in both the military and political sense--new missiles could be deployed here. We will not cite names, as our conversations were of a confidential, informative nature, but we cannot forget the expression on the face of one Bundestag deputy, who said that his country will not survive World War III. It will be a catastrophe, the end. People will say this is an extreme case and the ultimate in pessimism. But, all in all, few of our interlocutors "burned" with optimism when discussing the prospects arising out of the imminent Brussels session.

At the same time the thinking of Bonn political observers is dominated to one extent or another by some kind of dual automatism: the old, long-established, automatic belief, newly reinforced in recent years, in the "Soviet threat," and the automatism of subordination to Washington, which is also of long standing and robbed in "North Atlantic" solidarity. "We are a middle weight country with somewhat greater economic weight," a very well-known figure remarked. This description contains a hint that an independent foreign policy course is an impermissible luxury for a "middleweight country." But can such lack of independence be justified if it pushes West Germany into steps which, against its national interests, work not for but against European detente?

Of course, West German champions of the new missiles have their own system for comforting and soothing the public--a system which, alas, works at times on opponents of the dangerous plans. This comforting effect is based on the idea of the parallel and, moreover, indissoluble nature of two processes--the arms race, called "arms upgrading," and the talks with the Soviet Union on reducing arms in Europe. It is a paradoxical and absurd idea to reduce the level of military confrontation by raising it. However, the "comforters" try to prove that Moscow will be prepared to share this idea.

The biggest, most anxious question raised by all our interlocutors was this: Will the Soviet Union agree to talks after NATO has decided on "modernization"? Here they ignore or belittle the seriousness of the Soviet warning that such a decision destroys the very basis for talks.

As we can see, the promise to extend an olive branch to the socialist countries in one hand while the other signs the decision on the new missiles is a propaganda anesthetic to lull the alarmed public to sleep. It is hoped to deceive the public by maintaining that the NATO decision will create "favorable preconditions for an East-West dialog."

As the Brussels session approaches, the propaganda anesthetic is being applied in ever-increasing doses. The newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER, published in the capital, writes for example that Bonn intends to try to persuade its allies, "in accordance with Soviet wishes, to begin talks immediately on the problems of medium-range missiles." But the Soviet Union, as is known, is already prepared for such talks. This has been stated at the highest level. This is why this question is being put increasingly frequently here: Is it not more sensible to sit round the negotiating table first, as Moscow proposes? Consciousness of the threatening danger is penetrating people's minds. The well-known West German scientist Carl Friedrich von Weizsaecker has called the upcoming NATO decision "a grave mistake which will turn Europe into a theater of 'limited nuclear war.'" NATO's plans, William Borm, a prominent figure in the Free Democratic Party, declared, increase the threat to FRG security because they represent a challenge to the Soviet Union. Especially striking is a recently published investigation by the Hamburg Institute for Problems of Peace and Security, headed by Gen (retd) Count Baudissin. The document contains this conclusion: "An analysis of the correlation of forces in the sphere of Eurostrategic weapons gives no grounds for talk of a NATO lag. On the contrary, it may be assumed that the Warsaw Pact will be forced to rearm its forces in response to NATO's growing quantitative and qualitative level. This is why it is impossible to accept the argument which runs: First armament, then talks."

An influential figure in the opposition bloc told us not without irony that Chancellor Schmidt's "arms upgrading" policy meets with greater support from the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union than in the ranks of the ruling Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD]. Not everyone agrees with this assessment. But the fact is that direct and latent discontent is making itself felt increasingly widely precisely in the ranks of the Social Democrats, now gathered for their congress. A leftwing SPD Bundestag deputy has said that no less than 40 percent of party organizations and an even greater percentage of ordinary members do not agree with the government.

The SPD leadership did a great deal on the eve of the congress to break the resistance in the party ranks. In an attempt to tighten discipline, Chancellor Schmidt twice addressed the SPD parliamentary faction. He appealed for Atlantic solidarity, urging that "the United States not be left on its own in this matter." The congress delegates are also being reminded of party solidarity and of their duty to support the government headed by the social democrats, which, it is said, will not remain in power if "arms upgrading" is rejected.

In other words, they are wielding transient and dubious arguments at a time when fundamental questions of the country's and Europe's future are being discussed. This is well understood in the party, particularly in the local organizations. It is no accident that a large number of drafts and resolutions in favor of starting talks immediately were addressed to the congress, which met in West Berlin. A great response was elicited by statements by a number of prominent SPD figures. Hans-Ulrich Klose, head of the Hamburg Senat, with whom we talked at the opening of the Leningrad festival in the famous Hanseatic city, advocated "careful, unprejudiced study of every serious proposal aimed at strengthening detente." Erhard Eppler, chairman of the SPD Land organization in Baden-Wuerttemberg, called the Atlantic alliance's plan "a provocation against the Soviet Union" capable only of accelerating the rotation of the arms race flywheel.

...The West German press was written very vaguely and inarticulately about the recent occurrence in Colorado Springs, where Pentagon computers "went gaga" and falsely signaled a nonexistent nuclear attack on the United States. Only 6 minutes later was the mistake detected and the all-clear sounded. A mistake by robots or a provocation by the Pentagon--that is another question. It is important to note the main point here: In the event of new American missiles appearing on FRG territory, it will be too late to sound the all-clear after 6 minutes--the distances in Europe are too small. Is this not why certain local newspapers remain diffident about what happened in Colorado Springs? The false alarm on the other side of the ocean has reminded Europeans of the very real, deadly threat to which they are subjecting themselves by harnessing themselves completely to the Pentagon's chariot.

NATO PLANS CONFRONTS FRG GOVERNMENT WITH 'IMPORTANT CHOICE'

LD121001 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 50 Signed to Press 6 Dec 79 pp 12-13 LD

[Report by Gennadiy Shishkin, "chief editor of the TASS Main Foreign News Editorial Office," and Vladimir Serov, "Chief of TASS Press Bureau": "The FRG at a Political Crossroads"--first three paragraphs are ZA RUBEZHOM introduction]

[Excerpts] Next year will see the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG, which not only laid the foundation for normalizing bilateral relations, but also imparted impetus to the relaxation of tension throughout the European Continent. Since then, despite well-known difficulties, Soviet-West German ties have developed to mutual advantage. Political consultations are regularly held, economic cooperation is expanding and cultural exchange is growing.

However, lately the West German side has been acting counter to the principle enshrined in joint documents whereby approximate equality and parity of forces are sufficient to insure defense. The FRG Government has actively supported Washington's intention to deploy in West Europe, and primarily on West German soil, new medium-range nuclear weapons--something which represents an attempt to smash the existing equilibrium of forces. It is no accident that this posture has found support from the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] opposition bloc, which has always opposed detente, especially in the military sphere.

Realizing that the decision imposed by the Pentagon will adversely affect Soviet-West German relations and the situation in Europe as a whole, the West German public is stepping up its action against the plans to transform its country into a launchpad for American missiles.

Hamburg-Bonn-Bremen-Moscow--We Soviet journalists visited the FRG at the invitation of the Federal Press and Information Department. We were given the opportunity to stay in a number of cities, to visit the editorial offices of several newspapers and magazines, to meet with politicians and journalists, discuss with them topical international problems and the state of relations between our countries and familiarize ourselves with the political situation in the country, where preparations have already begun for the Bundestag elections to be held in fall 1980.

During our trip to the FRG we saw for ourselves that ordinary people there want to live in peace with their socialist neighbors. We repeatedly heard from the most diverse interlocutors remarks in favor of improving mutual understanding and developing all-round cooperation between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union.

"An important Step in East-West Dialog"

Our interlocutors--Bundestag deputies, magazine editors, representatives of the business world and ordinary West German citizens--referred over and over again to the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to reduce its armed forces in central Europe and to withdraw some military equipment from there, and also to the readiness expressed by the USSR to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in its Western regions provided no further such weapons are deployed in West Europe and to start SALT III talks immediately after the SALT II treaty has entered force.

It can be said most definitely that many of our interlocutors realized the full seriousness of the dilemma confronting the FRG: Whether to help strengthen peace on our continent and develop peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation among European states, or to contribute to another deterioration in the European and world situations by deploying on its territory American nuclear missile weapons targeted on the USSR and its allies. "Official circles in Bonn," GENERAL ANZEIGER wrote, "regard L.I. Brezhnev's speech as an important step in the dialog between East and West about military detente." But, as our meetings and conversations on the banks of the Rhine and Elbe showed, it by no means follows from this that everyone there is prepared to contribute constructively to that dialog.

The representatives of the extreme right wing in the West German political arena are adopting an overtly negative stance. The leaders of the CDU/CSU opposition bloc are repeating the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and attempting to belittle the Soviet proposals' importance.

Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and other leaders of the ruling Social Democrat and Free Democrat coalition have repeatedly warned of the danger of such a frivolous approach to the serious and exceptionally important Soviet proposals. A. Pawelczyk, SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] expert on defense questions and chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control, also said this to us. He set forth his own stance on this issue in DPA interview in which he noted that these proposals should be regarded as a contribution to creating the preconditions for arms control talks.

As for the attempts to belittle the importance of the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw some Soviet military personnel and tanks from the GDR, Pawelczyk recalled that at one time NATO itself submitted a proposal at the Vienna talks for a troops reduction by the Warsaw Pact countries of 68,000 soldiers and 1,700 tanks and guns in exchange for the withdrawal from Europe of 29,000 American soldiers and a thousand nuclear warheads. How is it possible to say that the Soviet proposal is "utterly inadequate" when the Soviet Union is unilaterally doing 30 percent of what NATO sought for so long with regard to the withdrawal of troops and 60 percent with regard to the withdrawal of tanks? "Anyone who depreciates this proposal by the Soviet Union," A. Pawelczyk stressed, "is thereby also depreciating the aforementioned proposal by NATO itself."

Notwithstanding the utter common sense of the views of A. Pawelczyk and other figures in the ruling Bonn coalition on individual aspects of the Soviet proposals, overall their stance is not notable for either its consistency or its clarity.

"On the basis of what you have said about the Soviet proposals," we said to A. Pawelczyk, "and taking into account the USSR's readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missile weapons deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union provided no more such weapons are deployed in West Europe, do you not believe that the adoption at the December NATO Council session of a decision to deploy the new American missiles would considerably worsen the situation?"

Instead of a Constructive Answer to the Soviet Initiatives--Evasiveness, Ambiguity, Contradictoriness

Our interlocutor avoided answering directly, taking refuge in vague talk: It is one thing to produce these missiles, he said, and another to deploy them. There will be several years between those two stages, and that time must be used for talks.

"Does your answer," we said, trying to clarify things, "mean that you agree with SPD Federal Secretary Egon Bahr, who stated in a radio interview: 'The question of deploying the medium-range weapons will not be decided at the December NATO Council session; it will decide only the question of producing them. L.I. Brezhnev's remarks do not relate to production. It will be impossible to deploy anything in the next 3 or 4 years; if only because it all has to be manufactured first.'"

No, Pawelczyk replied; he disagrees with that interpretation of the official SPD stance. This stance, he declared, is that the decision to deploy the aforementioned weapons must be adopted by NATO on the condition that it will be rescinded if talks between East and West produce satisfactory results.

"So why," we ask Pawelczyk, "is it necessary to decide to deploy the American missiles, only to rescind that decision afterward, if it is possible to agree right now on limiting not only intercontinental, but also other types of armaments?"

That question was left unanswered.

The acceleration of the NATO plans for deploying new American nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, including on FRG territory, has confronted that country's leadership with an important choice: Either to take advantage of the opportunity to strengthen peace created by the socialist countries' new foreign policy initiatives and to contribute to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament, or to travel the NATO path of spurring on the arms race and question the principles of supplementing political detente by military detente.

Choosing the latter path, the German Communist Party Board letter to the FRG Government stresses, would be equivalent to "abandoning chances to strengthen peace and security. Our people's vital interests demand that the government unambigously decide against the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in West Europe and in our country."

BOLSHAKOV REVIEWS EUROMISSILES, DETENTE, IRAN-U.S. CRISIS

LD101359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] The first week of December is over, but winter has not yet set in the middle latitudes. Muddy roads, ice-covered ground and the daily tussle between warmth and coal and between rain and snow have provided certain Western journalists with grounds for drawing a comparison between the present unsettled weather and the unstable state of affairs in international politics.

Analogies of this sort are partly valid. The world community has now come up against a whole series of crises and crisis situations on equivalent and nonequivalent explosiveness--ranging from financial and economic to military and political crises. The front pages of Western newspapers bristle with headlines to reports from "hotspots," including Iran, the Near East, Namibia and Rhodesia. Reports from the stock exchanges and unemployment exchanges of New York, Tokyo and West European countries indicate an economic slump, which inevitably entails growing inflation and unemployment and threatens, according to the forecasts of a number of economists, to reach catastrophic dimensions.

The situation is also being aggravated by the fact that on the very threshold of the 1980s mankind has come up against a sinister conspiracy of imperialist forces which intend to raise the arms race by a new twist of the spiral and to try to halt the detente process. Conscious of this threat, people of goodwill pin their hope for a better, peaceful future on the socialist world, which invariably carries the banner of the broad front of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Alternative of Reason

"The withdrawal of the first Soviet military formations totaling 1,500 men together with their weapons and combat hardware from the GDR to Soviet territory began 5 December this year...." These lines from the TASS report published a few days ago confirm that the Soviet leaders' words are not at variance with their deeds--the reduction in the number of Soviet troops in central Europe announced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Berlin during the festivities marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation has begun.

A session of the Warsaw Pact States' Foreign Ministers Committee was held in Berlin 5 and 6 December 1979. The communique adopted by the ministers provides further weighty confirmation of the socialist community countries' love of peace. At the same time it is an appeal to all the states which signed the Final Act in Helsinki to make detente a continuous, increasingly viable and all-inclusive process and to strengthen security and peace in Europe.

This could be furthered by the West's acceptance of the Warsaw Pact's well-known proposals to conclude among all the states which participated in the all-European conference a treaty renouncing the first use of either nuclear or conventional arms against each other and to observe the principle of the nonuse of force or the threat of force in Europe. [paragraph continues]

The socialist countries' proposals that the NATO and Warsaw Pact states not enlarge the membership of either alliance were reaffirmed in Berlin. The fraternal socialist states' readiness to undertake the simultaneous disbandment of the Warsaw Pact Organization and of NATO and, as a first step, to liquidate their military organizations, starting with a mutual reduction of military activities, remains immutable.

These proposals, as is known, were advanced more than a year ago--in the Political Consultative Committee's Moscow Declaration of 23 November 1978. But the NATO powers have avoided replying to them on various pretexts. In Budapest on 15 May 1979 the Warsaw Pact countries advanced a proposal to convene an all-European conference at a political level. Reaffirming this in the Berlin communique, they propose specific measures to strengthen confidence among states. Together with measures to lessen the concentration and reduce armed forces and weapons on the European Continent, these proposals could become a topic of discussion at such a forum.

The socialist countries regard the conference on military detente and disarmament, the convening of which could be specifically agreed upon at the upcoming Madrid meeting, not as an end in itself but as part of the all-European process started by the Helsinki conference. Within the framework of this process progress is also essential at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. The USSR's decision on the unilateral withdrawal of troops and arms, which began 5 December, serves as a precondition for such progress.

Life itself and facts destroy the very foundations of the heaps of lies about a "Soviet threat" to the West. Peace is threatened by the plans drawn up by NATO for the deployment of new types of American medium-range nuclear-missile weapons on the territory of West Europe. As is known, the decision to implement them is to be made at the NATO Council's December session. The Warsaw Pact states have urged the NATO countries not to undertake actions which would complicate the situation on the continent and to begin businesslike talks on questions relating to medium-range nuclear weapons in accordance with the proposals set forth in L. I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech 6 December this year.

These proposals are now supported by representatives of the most diverse political forces in West Europe--ranging from communists to the numerous [mnogochislennyye] bourgeois parties. Thus, the Netherlands parliament has come out against making the country's territory available for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. Norwegian Prime Minister O. Nordli, Danish Foreign Minister K. Olesen and Netherlands Prime Minister A. van Agt have flown to the United States for urgent talks. As the New York DAILY NEWS writes, the purpose of their visit is to urge President Carter to postpone the Pershing decision for 6 months. These three countries, UPI reports, believe that the bloc's members should immediately begin the talks proposed by the Warsaw Pact states. The attempts by certain politicians and dishonest journalists to depict the current broad protest movement against the deployment of the new American missiles in Europe as "a campaign directed from Moscow" do not stand up to criticism in the light of these facts.

Escalation Scenarios Again

During the Vietnam war years the American futurologist Herman Kahn elaborated a series of scenarios of escalation, that is, a build-up of an armed conflict to the point where it becomes a thermonuclear war. U.S. strategic ICBMs stood on the top rung of the escalation ladder.

Recently the NATO staffs suddenly remembered those scenarios in the following connection: The bloc's military doctrine presupposes that "NATO is capable of enlarging a war to the same degree as its enemy." But the enemy, that is, the Soviet Union, has strategic ICBMs, while NATO (from which they "exclude" the United States in such propaganda structures) does not, so they claim. But what if the Soviet Union decides to strike at the NATO countries with all its might? What will they respond with?

NATO strategists prefer to keep quiet about the fact that, as even the Western press admits, the Soviet Union "has no sensible motive for such a strike." However, they do their best to persuade the man in the street that NATO needs Pershing II and cruise missiles in order with their help to have the possibility of making a "counterstrike" against Soviet territory....

In climbing up the rungs of escalation of the arms race the NATO strategists use as justification the arguments of former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger who, speaking in Brussels last September, stated that the West Europeans should no longer pin their hopes on the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" since the United States would use its intercontinental weapon only to defend its own territory. This statement inspired the hawks on both sides of the Atlantic. The Americans are being persuaded that they should pay up to help West Europe arm itself in such a way that the United States will no longer have to intervene in any NATO conflict with the Warsaw Pact and jeopardize its own cities. The West Europeans are being persuaded to consent to the deployment of the new missiles because "the Americans are no longer willing to risk their own security for their sake."

However, these missiles will not add to the security either of the United States or West Europe. The Washington POST writes that Kissinger's arguments "are absolutely without foundation." Here is why: The new weapons which it is planned to deploy on the territory of the West European NATO countries "will be under the ownership, control and authority of the United States." Thus, the Washington POST continues, "NATO would not achieve a greater guarantee in terms of defense than it possesses today. The decision would continue to be taken by the U.S. President and U.S. cities would be just as open as before to the threat of a retaliatory strike by the Russians. Moreover, the deployment of these weapons in Europe would inevitably lead to a situation whereby the NATO countries would be a target for Soviet missiles in the event of war. What would West Europe's security gain as a result?"

A reasonable question and a frank analysis. It shows the flimsiness of the propaganda justifications for Western militarist circles' attempts, with the aid of an arms race build-up, to eliminate the present equilibrium of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and achieve military superiority over the socialist community countries.

Let us note that the Washington POST is writing not about an attack from the USSR but "a retaliatory strike by the Russians." It is clear even from this that NATO intends the new medium range weapon not for defense but for aggressive purposes.

Of course, it is no accident that NATO's preparation of a new round of the arms race coincides with new attacks by the hawks on the SALT II treaty, discussion of which has again been deferred under the pretext of the Iranian crisis, and with an unprecedented increase in the Pentagon's budget and the development of more modern types and systems of weapons in the United States. According to a JOURNAL OF COMMERCE report "The Carter administration is examining the possibility of increasing military expenditure in fiscal 1981 by approximately 15 percent," and not the 3-3.5 percent projected in accordance with the well-known NATO decisions. The newspaper states unambiguously why this has been necessary: "The increase in military expenditure will be a great help for the new, tougher foreign policy which President Carter is expected to announce in his State of the Union message to Congress in January."

The designs of the bellicose circles of imperialism are alarming the broad public. "From Europe's viewpoint the hawks' idea of forcing the Russians to pursue an economically intolerable arms race and thus destabilize their system is extremely dangerous," the well-known West German scholar Carl-Friedrich von Weizsaecker writes in the weekly DIE ZEIT that he believes "West Europe could pay with its life" for even a limited war.

A sober warning. It might usefully be heeded primarily by the FRG leader who even in advance of the start of the NATO Council session had agreed to turn their country into a launch pad for the U.S. missiles and also by those who, along with them, will discuss this decision in Brussels. For if the decision is adopted and implemented this will not only aggravate the situation in Europe and increase the risk of a nuclear war but also destroy the basis for negotiations on questions relating to medium-range nuclear-missile weapons. Meanwhile, there is still time to avoid such a turn of events, and this time must not be let slip.

United States and Iran

President Carter has canceled all his trips abroad and, even though he has announced that he will run for President in the 1980 elections, he is not leaving the White House to meet with the voters. The special group set up in connection with seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Iran, as a result of which 49 embassy employees were taken hostage, is maintaining a 24-hour vigil. The students who seized the embassy are demanding the extradition to Iran of the former shah, who is under guard at an airbase in the United States.

The Iranian-U.S. crisis has been continuing for over a month now. The United States is refusing to extradite the shah in return for the hostages. If the shah is not handed over Iran intends to put some of the hostages on trial for espionage on the basis of documents seized in the embassy.

Of course, all states must respect diplomatic privileges and immunity and the inviolability of the premises of diplomatic missions. Proceeding from this premise, the Security Council recently [na cynakh] adopted a resolution urging the Iranian Government to release the U.S. Embassy personnel. This resolution contains an appeal to the U.S. and Iranian governments to resolve the conflict by peaceful means.

This appeal, and the condemnation of the threat of force, are incorporated in the Security Council resolution not fortuitously. The events in Iran are being exploited by those circles eager to fuel tension in the Indian Ocean region, and above all the Persian Gulf. To the accompaniment of complaints about the United States' "loss of face" the advocates of a "position of strength" policy seek a return to the time of the "big stick", and are urging the White House to stage a "show of strength," as it did in the 1950s in Lebanon.

The U.S. Navy's "Near East task force" which has taken up positions off the shores of Iran already numbers over 20 warships, including 5 attack aircraft carriers. Special landing units of the U.S. Marines have been urgently dispatched to the same region. U.S. military bases in Turkey and on Diego Garcia Island have been put on combat alert. Many foreign commentators see in this confirmation that the Pentagon is preparing a military action [aktsiya] against Iran. In a situation when it is essential to display reason and restraint the hawks are pushing the administration into adventurist steps, although the consequences of such an action would be extremely dangerous to peace.

Meanwhile the gamble on military force must be totally ruled out both in Iran-U.S. affairs and in international relations in general. Such is the demand of the peoples seeking peace and cooperation in the world.

SOVIETS LODGE 'STRONG PROTEST' FOLLOWING BOMB ATTACK ON UN MISSION

LD120854 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 12 Dec 79 LD

["Provocation in New York"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, December 12, TASS--The Soviet Union's Mission at UNO was the target of a provocation staged by reactionary terrorist organizations that have entrenched themselves in New York. A bomb exploded in the mission's building late at night on Tuesday. It was planted within several metres of the main entrance to the Soviet mission where a diplomatic reception was held that day. It was only by a lucky chance that none of the Soviet officials who were in the building at that moment or members of their families were hurt. Four American policemen who were guarding the Soviet mission were wounded and rushed to hospital. Several American passers-by also got light injuries.

Serious material damage was caused to the building of the Soviet Mission which lies in the centre of Manhattan. Windows were smashed on many floors and the iron gate of the mission's garage broken.

The Soviet mission at UNO has lodged a strong protest with the New York official authorities and the American U.N. Mission in connection with this provocative terrorist act.

Despite assurances and promises made by high-ranking representatives of the American official authorities, foul provocative acts against foreign missions at UNO, far from discontinuing, have got intensified. Two explosions were set off lately outside the Cuban U.N. Mission.

These shocking actions, it is said in U.N. diplomatic circles, testify to the utter impotence or unwillingness of the American official authorities and New York Police to ensure the security of foreign representations and their personnel in New York.

Such hostile actions contradict elementary standards of international law and cannot be regarded as normal since the United States, as the seat of the UNO, has assumed under the charter of this world organization the obligation to ensure in full measure the security of foreign diplomatic missions and their personnel whose life is constantly in danger in conditions when all kind of extremists and fascist elements are operating under the nose of the official American authorities and police.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: WESTERN RESEARCH INTO LASER WEAPONS SURVEYED

LD061639 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Candidate of technical sciences Engr-Lt Col V. Talonov article under the rubric: "Military-Technical Thinking Abroad": "In Search of Laser Weapons"]

[Text] Some 15 years ago the American press came up with a report which it presented as none other than the sensation of the century. "Laser--a weapon against which there is no defense...." "Laser beam instead of shells...." "The Pentagon on the verge of possessing the ultimate weapon...."

Headlines, each more trenchant than the last, appeared in newspapers and journals, and various experts enthusiastically discussed the fantastic combat potential of the new weapon designed, no less, to upset all existing ideas on the waging of armed struggle. What, then, served as the grounds for such a loud ballyhoo in the Western press?

It all started with an American firm announcing the creation of the prototype of a portable laser and disseminating a photograph of it in the press. The pictures, which made the rounds of the whole Western world, showed a soldier with a rifle whose stock resembled an American M1 rifle. It was maintained that the laser rifle weighed no more than a conventional carbine, although the rifleman also had a 12 kg storage battery on his back. This, the designers explained, makes it possible to produce 10,000 "shots"--that is, light impulses--from a ruby laser at a rate of 6 "shots" a minute.

That was how the laser rifle looked from a technical viewpoint. But as regards its "fire" potential, here the firm's spokesmen were deliberately vague. As a result the Swiss journal ILLUSTRE reported that the "first laser weapon" was capable of blinding a man, setting fire to his clothing and inflicting serious burns at distances of up to 1.5 km. Others give a figure of 150 meters, while the Washington POST cut it right down to 6 meters.

In short, it was very quickly ascertained that in a militarist ecstasy the Western press was passing off what it desired as reality. When representatives of the firm, who themselves evidently had not expected such reckless assessments, declared that their laser rifle was merely a rangefinder for use in navigation and topography and that there could not even be any question of using it as a weapon, the sensation burst once and for all. The high-flown prophecies have not come true in the subsequent 15 years.

However, foreign specialists did not abandon their attempts to make laser emission a means of destruction. What is more, the Pentagon, for example, has yearly been increasing appropriations for resolving this task. They have more than doubled over the past 6 years. All three branches of the U.S. Armed Forces now have their own programs for the creation of laser weapons, combined under the overall leadership of the under secretary of defense for science and technology [presumably meaning research and engineering].

What place is allocated to laser weapons abroad? How are people trying to overcome the difficulties in the way of creating them?

Foreign military specialists believe, as the magazine AVIATION WEEK has written, that "laser weapons can be used with equal effectiveness in both attack and defense to destroy various targets at distances of several kilometers and more, as well as in air defense systems to combat aircraft."

Laser "shots," they believe, will be able to put people out of action by blinding and burning them, set fire to field-type installations, wooden structures and camouflage nets on the battlefield and neutralize optical-electronic means, the television apparatus of control and reconnaissance systems, infrared and optical guidance systems and missile homing heads. In action against aircraft the laser beam, in the opinion of foreign specialists, must insure the destruction of the aircraft skin, cockpit canopy, radomes and engine elements, ignite fuel and so forth.

In order to make such a weapon a reality it is necessary, first of all, to create sufficiently powerful lasers. In the opinion of foreign specialists, the most promising in this respect are gas dynamic lasers (the active substance in them is usually a mixture of carbon dioxide and nitrogen), gas discharge lasers (using neon, argon, xenon or mixtures of them) and chemical lasers (using hydrogen and fluorine, deuterium and fluroine, and so forth). Thus, according to an INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE report, a laser device with a deuterium fluoride chemical laser was tested in 1978. Here the radiated power in continuous operation reached several hundred kilowatts.

One of the major problems to be resolved in the development of laser weapons is the loss of beam energy in the atmosphere. Apart from the fact that radiant energy density, in accordance with the laws of electromagnetic oscillation propagation, diminishes in inverse proportion to the square of the distance, the degree of beam diminution also depends significantly on the nature of the environment: the presence in the air of aerosols--minute particles of dust, water vapor, chemical substances and smoke--and the state of the atmosphere. There are, it is true, sections of the electromagnetic wave spectrum in the visible and infrared zones with good transmittance for laser beams--the so-called "transparency windows." From this viewpoint, foreign specialists emphasize, the ideal medium for propagating a laser beam is, of course, space.

Another serious problem, foreign specialists point out, is that of insuring the quick aiming of a narrow beam on the target. Such an accurate aiming system could prove very complex, cumbersome and inert--which would reduce to nothing the advantage of the instantaneous action of the light impulse.

At present, as the foreign press points out, there is very little information about the effect of laser radiation on various materials or about the threshold energy powers at which a particular type of destruction takes place. It has been established, for example, that under the action of a laser beam structural materials soon heat up and move from the solid state to the liquid phase, and then this liquid phase "splashes out," or simple evaporates. Here the liquid and gaseous products form a plasma cloud, a kind of screen which begins to one degree or another to protect the material from further destruction. In the opinion of specialists, this cloud will create additional difficulties when using laser weapons against immobile and semimobile targets. On the other hand, the airflow running against an aircraft or missile will blow away the cloud and help to disperse it.

The effect of a laser beam on nonmetallic materials such as plexiglas, for example, will be to cloud the surface, cause microscopic cracks and craters formed through partial leting and, finally, to penetrate the actual material. Questions of the reaction of living organisms to laser radiation are also being investigated abroad, particularly in the United States.

What, for all that, have the developers of laser weapons abroad achieved?

A mobile test device based on an amphibious tracked armored carrier was developed in the United States in the early 1970s to conduct an experiment with powerful lasers. It carried a carbon dioxide laser with a capacity of several hundred kilowatts per impulse. The device had an additional gas turbine generator to power the laser. The working part of the laser was housed in an evolving turret. As the British journal DEFENSE reported, the device was to verify the operation of the laser and the aiming system associated with it. Then in 1976 the American ARMED FORCES JOURNAL announced that experimental firing had taken place at the Redstone Range, in the course of which two unmanned target-aircraft were allegedly shot down.

It has been reported in the press that the U.S. Navy is conducting experiments with a laser device housed on a ship refitted as a laboratory. The U.S. Air Force is continuing experiments with a laser device on board a Boeing KC-135 aircraft. One of the latest reports was published in the American magazine AVIATION WEEK in September 1978. It cited certain information on tests conducted in California, during which two antitank guided missiles were allegedly destroyed in flight with a laser beam at a distance of 1.6 km. A chemical laser with an output power of several hundred kilowatts was used. In the estimate of the New York TIMES, "the experiment showed the increased potential of lasers, since missiles have far greater velocities and are stronger structures than the aerial targets previously shot down." At the same time the newspaper complained that "the laser device hardly differed from a laboratory device."

As you can see, the difficulties of a technical and technological nature which have arisen in the way of creating laser weapons are still so great that, as foreign designers complain, they cannot transfer experiments from laboratory conditions to field conditions. However, it is quite obvious that the Pentagon is seeking to get its hands on a new weapon and to open up yet another channel to develop the arms race.

VANCE TOUR CONTINUES; ICJ BEGINS TALKS ON HOSTAGE RELEASE

BK111507 Moscow in Urdu to India 1200 GMT 11 Dec 79 BK

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is continuing his tour of some West European countries aimed at formulating joint measures to exert pressure on Iran. AFP reports that he achieved understanding in London and Paris.

Meanwhile the International Court of Justice at The Hague has, at U.S. insistence, started discussions on the release of U.S. hostages in Tehran. Iran has not sent its representative to The Hague. In a telegram to The Hague, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh reiterated that as before the condition for the release of the U.S. hostages is dependent on the return of the former shah to Iran.

The United States has sent another ship to the Indian Ocean. This is a repair ship which indicates that U.S. naval ships will remain in the Indian Ocean for an indefinite period.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow Hindi at 1130 and 1400 GMT on 11 December, Moscow Punjabi at 1330 GMT on 11 December and Moscow Bengali at 1100 GMT on 11 December. The last paragraph is omitted in the Moscow Bengali 1300 GMT 11 December report.]

ATTEMPTS 'TO DRAW' ALLIES INTO ANTI-IRAN CAMPAIGN INCREASE

LD111916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The United States is exerting increasing pressure on its allies in Western Europe and also on Japan in an attempt to draw them into an anti-Iranian campaign. It is from this point of view that the U.S. press comments on the present visit of Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, to a number of West European capitals.

As a part of the U.S. campaign to "tighten the screws," the Washington POST writes, the Carter administration is attempting to prepare a trade embargo and other sanctions against Iran by leading industrial countries of the West. A correspondent of the ABC television company notes that the United States is trying to get the Western countries not only to verbally condemn Iran but also to take direct actions aimed at the financial and economic isolation of Iran. However, as is shown by a correspondent of another television company, CBS, the United States' allies do not burn with enthusiasm to join Washington's anti-Iranian actions.

PLANS FOR MILITARY ACTION IN IRAN REPORTED

Possible Naval Blockade

LD120130 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The United States defense secretary has said he does not rule out the possibility of a naval blockade of Iran. Harold Brown was speaking in Brussels, where he arrived for a session of the NATO Council. The news surfaced yesterday that the United States had dispatched the 23d warship to the Iranian shores. At the same time America is trying to enlist the support of its allies on economic sanctions against Iran. But according to international news agencies, Britain has refused to follow America's appeal to blockade Iran economically. The same attitude is being discussed in the well informed circles in Rome, Tokyo and Bonn.

Aircraft Carrier Bombing

LD112009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] The American press reports Washington's plans connected with military action in Iran. They make no secret in the Pentagon of the fact that the solution of the crisis by force means primarily a bombing strike from an aircraft carrier. Such a strike, TIME magazine points out, would paralyze the extraction of oil in Iran. The WALL STREET JOURNAL, an influential paper, also points to the possibility of a military solution of the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

Search For Mideast Bases

LD111442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and (Yevgeniy Osipovskiy)]

[Text] Quoting officials in Washington, the New York TIMES reports that President Carter has instructed his advisers to examine several alternative plans which envisage a whole range of military measures to demonstrate U.S. military might in the Near East and the Persian Gulf area. These include the search for new permanent U.S. military bases in addition to that already in existence in Bahrain.

The memorandum by Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski, which was sent to the Pentagon last week, the New York TIMES points out, contained instructions for those countries and areas of the Persian Gulf which are ready to make such bases available to be determined. For example, the question is being studied of creating a base on the strategically important island of Al-Masirah, which is situated not far from the Hormuz Straits, belonging to Oman. Another plan is connected with the use of the Somali port of Berbera.

At the same time the possibility is being studied of creating an American joint naval, air and land command in the Near East. These projects, which are a combination of measures meant to speed up the creation of the 110,000-strong quick reaction troops for use in case a conflict situation arises in the Near East and the area of the Persian Gulf, are seen by officials as a new strategy Washington is working out to combat the disorders in that region; in other words, to intensify U.S. military interference in the affairs of those countries situated there.

Dixie To Persian Gulf

LD111444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington--According to the UPI the Pentagon has sent another warship to the Persian Gulf area, the tender Dixie. It is meant to provide technical maintenance for the detachment of warships which has been in that area for several weeks now. The agency points out that this step by Washington proves that the United States intends to leave its fleet near the shores of Iran for an unspecified period. At the moment there are already 22 American warships in the Indian Ocean.

POST CITED ON CIA WARNING TO CARTER ON RECEIVING SHAH

LD112252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The paper Washington POST has published a summary of secret documents according to which the State Department and the CIA recommended President Carter not to permit the shah to enter the United States. In the words of the paper, both departments warned that allowing the shah into the United States would provoke the Iranians into attacking the U.S. Embassy and taking American hostages. The Washington POST stresses that pressure in favor of the shah's arrival came mainly from Rockefeller and Kissinger who were waging a tireless campaign in Washington to grant the shah political asylum.

This shows once again that certain circles in the United States deliberately provoked the present crisis in American-Iranian relations. The paper NEWSDAY writes that the crimes of which the shah is being accused by the present Government and the people of Iran have received documentary confirmation.

WORK ON CX TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT 'TO SHARPLY ACCELERATE'

LD111445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "New Types of Arms Being Created"]

[Text] New York, 6 December--The Pentagon is expediting the creation of new types of armaments and combat equipment.

As the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL reports, "The U.S. Defense Department has decided to sharply accelerate work to create the new CX strategic military transport aircraft. This is intended to replace the C-5S currently used." The journal stresses that, under Pentagon pressure, the Lockheed company, which is developing the aircraft, has promised to complete the project as quickly as possible. According to rough calculations, the total cost of the CX program, which envisages the building of 100 airplanes, will be about 56 billion.

The American press is making no great secret of the fact that the new long-range military transport aircraft, which has a load capacity of almost 100 tons, is designed to move personnel and equipment of the "quick-reaction corps" now being set up for military intervention in the Near East and Persian Gulf region. It is no accident that the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL stresses that a fully loaded CX can cover the distance from the United States to Tel Aviv refueling once and the distance to Riyadh refueling twice.

Work is proceeding in the Pentagon's laboratories and testing grounds on creating a new generation of antitank weapons with which NATO will be equipped. Thus the "Sadarm" antitank missle with an autonomous detection, guidance and target kill system has been tested at an army firing range in Albuquerque (New Mexico).

Several different models of air cushion vehicle have been tested. Some of them, particularly the LACV-30 with a load capacity of 30 tons, will enter service as early as 1981.

CONTROL OF RCA COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LOST

LD112130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The American communications satellite Satcomstar-II [as heard] failed to respond to control from the John Kennedy Space Flight Center and contact with it has been lost. The satellite, which belongs to RCA, was launched 5 days ago and was intended for telephone communications and the transmission of television programs within the territory of the United States. According to a spokesman for the company, faults in the satellite's communications system developed immediately after launch, as a result of which it was not possible to put it into geostationary orbit. Attempts to cure the faults did not meet with success and on Monday communication with the satellite was lost. In view of the possibility of the satellite crashing to earth, the monitoring system of the North American Air Defense Command [NORAD] has been put on alert.

CANADA DISCRIMINATES AGAINST SOVIET PEACE ADVOCATES

LD102218 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa, December 10, TASS--Another discriminatory action was taken by the Canadian authorities who refused entry visas to representatives of the Soviet Committee of Peace supporters.

The Soviet delegation was invited to Canada by organizations of Canadian peace supporters. The program of its stay envisaged meetings in Canadian universities, talks with members of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Congress for the Defence of Peace, and contacts with parliamentarians and cultural figures.

The Canadian authorities postponed till the very last moment visas to the Soviet delegation, refusing altogether a visa to one of the members. As a result, the planned visit could not take place.

Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Employment and Immigration of Canada C. Best said that he could not speak on the reasons for the stand adopted by the Canadian authorities, adding in a patter that the refusal is linked with the issues of "national security".

In this situation it should be reminded that during the visit to Canada the representatives of the Soviet public were to have taken part in discussions of the struggle against the arms race, for strengthening international detente and promoting a climate of mutual trust among nations.

Such tasks of the visit did not seem to have come to the liking of some quarters in Canada. This is also proved by another incident which took place quite recently in mid-November when the Canadian authorities refused entry to a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, invited to the Canadian conference on South Africa.

Commenting on the new discriminatory decision by the Canadian authorities, Chairman of the Ottawa Council of the Struggle for Peace and teacher of English A. Steel described the decision as an inexplicable and dangerous.

We can also add that the stand of the Canadian authorities contradicts the commitments made by Canada as a signatory of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The Final Act is known to state that for the purpose of the further development of contacts between states, non-governmental and public organizations the signatory states will facilitate meetings, as well as exchanges of delegations, groups and individuals.

CANADIAN MEDIA CITED ON USE OF CANADA FOR NATO TRAINING

LD071337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[N. Bragin dispatch: "Being Turned Into a NATO Testing Ground"]

[Text] Ottawa--The leading NATO countries are stepping up their pressure on Canada to force it to make a greater contribution to bloc's military preparations. Not content with the new Conservative government's agreement to increase real spending on the army's upkeep and on acquiring new arms by 3 percent a year, NATO generals are seeking to use Canada as widely as possible as a kind of military "testing ground."

It has just been announced here that the agreement between Canada and Britain permitting British Army units to use Canadian military bases for regular exercises has been extended until 1991. As the CANADIAN PRESS agency reports, Britain already trains it troops at Canadian military bases in the provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Alberta.

Hitherto the British military department has spent $13 million a year on maintaining British troops in Canada. In addition, it pays a further $6.3 million for the help which Ottawa gives in implementing the training program for British troops on Canadian soil.

From time to time reports also slip into the press, albeit sparingly, that the FRG Bundewswehr command is testing its tanks and training tank crews on training sites in central Canada.

"It is natural and proper," the Canadian TRIBUNE declares editorially, "that the Canadian people's peace-loving forces increasingly actively advocate Canada's withdrawal from NATO and the termination of the Canadian-American agreement on the North American Defense Command--NORAD."

CORRECTION TO ITEMS ON ECONOMIC MEASURES ON IRAN, BRZEZINSKI

Please note the following correction to the two editorial notes following the items entitled "Strict Economic Measures Against Iran Considered," and "Brzezinski Says Military Force May Be Necessary," published in the 11 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p A 1.

"The following item" should read "The above item."

BOVIN COMMENTS ON PRC'S AGGRESSIVE POLICY, ANTIDETENTE ATTITUDE

LD121129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "Warning"]

[Text] The documentary "Those Who Sow The Wind..." (footnote) (Screenwriter K. Legnitsev, Director Ye. Vernisheva, Cameraman N. Vtantsev, Consultant O. Borisov) was screened recently. It is a political movie. About what the Chinese did in Vietnam and Kampuchea, and how. About what they need in Washington and London. About Chinese spies. About Chinese politicians, and not only Chinese....

I cannot judge the movie's merits or shortcomings from the viewpoint of cinematic art; that is the speciality of movie critics, who even have a language of their own. But as for politics, the movie really hits the nail on the head. In a well-reasoned way, using much factual material, the authors show that the present Beijing leaders' policy runs counter to the interests of peace and the relaxation of international tension. Therefore those who are indulging China and turning a blind eye to the real implications of Beijing's foreign policy course are, willy-nilly, pushing mankind toward a dangerous brink.

I have often discussed Chinese problems with colleagues from abroad. You often hear it said: You Soviets cannot assess China's policy objectively, you are hypnotized by Chinese anti-Sovietism and so take a black view of China; the Chinese do indeed oppose the Soviet Union's policy, they tell me, but this in no way means they oppose peace; on the contrary, China's active participation in international life is a stabilizing factor. That is what they say.

So let us say a word or two.

Beijing would like to see the process of Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks ruined. Whom is that directed against? Against the Soviet Union, of course. But only against it? Even Brzezinski realizes that the failure of SALT II would seriously complicate the international situation as a whole and would confront the West with critical problems.

Beijing would happily bury detente on the European Continent. Whom is that directed against? Against the Soviet Union, undoubtedly. But what would West Europe gain by this? Even M. Thatcher and F.-J. Strauss would certainly find it hard to answer that question.

That is the way it is with everything. With everything, because in the modern world there can be no detente witnout the Soviet Union; still less can there be detente against the Soviet Union. Incidentally, that also applies to the United States, West Europe and even--in principle--to China. The globalization and deepening of detente assume collaboration and cooperation among all peace-loving forces. In opposing that cooperation and attempting to create a hostile encirclement around the USSR, China is undermining the foundation of international security.

But America and Europe are a long way from China. America and Europe are rich. Credits and maybe weapons as well can be hoped for from America and Europe. So in America and Europe the Chinese are not adverse to talking of peace, of their own love of peace, and saying that if they need weapons, it is only, exclusively, because of the proximity of the terrible "Russian bear." Gullible people are found. We see them in the movie. They smile. They demonstrate the latest military hardware to the Chinese generals. They sow the wind....

What about the whirlwind? So far it has passed them by. So far it has swept like a firestorm through the northern regions of Vietnam. We see the sorrowful procession of Vietnamese women and children escaping the occupiers. "That is the way it was in Poland in 1939," the narrator's voice says, "in France in 1940, on the roads of the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Smolessk area in 1941...." Yes, over there in southern Asia the Chinese feel themselves unconstrained. Over there they are not hypocritical. Over there it is the guns that speak. If there are not enough guns--they have not yet had time to haggle with their Western partners--people are beaten to death with staves.

You might think that the lesson China wished to teach Vietnam but taught itself should have made the Beijing strategists see sense. Nothing of the sort. The London newspaper THE OBSERVER has summarized various agency reports on the Chinese military activities in Southeast Asia. The following picture is obtained:

--China keeps 15 divisions of its main forces and 6 "rear support" army corps along the Vietnamese border;

--There has been an increase in Chinese naval activity off the coasts of Vietnam's nothern provinces, as well as Chinese Air Force and naval activity near the Island of Hainan;

--China has taken from refugee camps in Thailand 10,000 Lao citizens--people of the Khmong tribe--and organized detachments for subversive operations in the border regions of Laos;

--China is trying to provoke antigovernment actions by tribes in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

Beijing continues to proclaim its right to "teach another lesson" to Vietnam. In a special letter addressed to UN General Assembly President S.A.Salim and UN Secretary General K. Waldheim, Nguyen Co Thach, assistant to the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for foreign affairs, writes: "As the result of military preparations, war threats and armed provocations on the part of the Chinese leaders there is now a danger that another aggressive war might be unleashed against Vietnam at any moment.

This represents a serious threat to the security of Vietnam and other countries in Indochina, as well as a threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia."

China is probably the only country in the world to have territorial and other claims on almost all its neighbors. But what about the neighbors. "...We Chinese have the power to virtually become masters of the world." Who said that? Perhaps one of the despicable "gang of four" which, as we are now assured, acted in defiance of the "great helmsman"?

No, it was said by Mao Zedong "himself." It is another matter that ultimately the same fate has awaited all who have laid claim to the status of "master of the world." But until we reach that "end" much blood will be shed and not only in the East. The movie reminds us of this reasonably and opportunely.

As far as I know, the Chinese newspapers have rained down floods of abuse on the movie "Those Who Sow the Wind..." "Anti-Chinese lampoon" is the mildest of them. We have heard all this before. We heard it when we wrote that Mao Zedong's "experiments" had doomed the Chinese people to two decades of misfortune, suffering and political convulsions, in the course of which the destinies of 100 million people were mangled. We heard it when we said that Maoism had sharply slowed economic growth, pushed science and culture back and driven the country into an impasse of insoluble contradictions. Now it has been recorded in CCP Central Committee documents, it is being said from the platform of the National People's Congress and it is being written in the newspapers. I am convinced that the time will come--not soon, but will certainly come--when people will hear from Beijing that opposition to detente and disarmament and the fueling of enmity between China and its neighbors run counter to China's fundamental national interests.

But that time has not yet come. Until it comes, as long as China's foreign policy is imbued with hegemonist aspirations and is aimed at undermining detente, it is useful to ponder the words which accompany the last frames of the movie: "What further concentration of grief and horror will it take for human consciousness to be awakened in every corner of the world and for the pain and death of people to cease being converted into dollars, yen and pounds sterling earned by others from trading in death. The truth about China's aggression against Vietnam and the tragedy of Kampuchea are a warning, an alarm signal. All people of the world must hear it."

...Particularly those who sow the wind.

ADDITION TO PRC GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW

Moscow in Mandarin to China at 0730 GMT on 11 December adds the following to the item entitled "PRC Government Delegation Leaves Moscow for Beijing," published in the 11 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B1: "The negotiations will be continued in Beijing in the future."

IZVESTIYA SEES 'DANGER' IN SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY LINK

ID111323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Bandura report under the rubric "On International Themes": "Well-Founded Alarm"]

[Text] Tokyo--Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira arrived in Beijing on an official visit on 5 December. This trip by the Japanese head of government, which is incidentally the first since the normalization of Japanese-Chinese diplomatic relations in 1972, has from the very beginning caused a certain amount of anxiety in Tokyo. It is assumed that at the Beijing talks Japan will have to reply to the question put by the Chinese side 3 months ago during the visit by Gu Mu, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, to the Japanese capital: Does the land of the rising sun intend to embark in earnest on extensive financing of the "four modernizations"?

The problem of providing China with credit worth billions is being keenly discussed in Tokyo. There are several reasons for doubting the expediency and future prospects of this kind of cooperation. There is energetic opposition to the plans for large-scale financing of the "four modernizations," in particular from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which points to the adventurist nature of the Chinese leadership's ambitious plans--the situation in China is such that even the 10-year plan for the development of the Chinese economy approved at the 1978 Session of the Chinese National People's Congress was put to one side because of the need for amplification. Apart from this--and by all accounts, M. Ohira will try to clarify the facts on the spot, as they say--it still remains unclear how much firm and determined support the leadership, in the person of Hua Guofeng, enjoys for its attempts to achieve implementation of the far-reaching modernization programs.

The rapprochement between Tokyo and Beijing is also bringing substantial complications to Japan's relations with the non-socialist countries of Southeast Asia. In the ASEAN capitals there is very widespread mistrust of the Japanese-Chinese talks. It is feared there that Japan's move to grant extensive credit to Chinese projects will considerably increase the possibility of penetration of these countries' markets by Beijing. Finally, Southeast Asia is not concealing its fears of the possible utilization by China of external "aid" to strengthen its military potential.

Serious doubts also remain over the assurances given by M. Ohira's government on the "nonmilitary" nature of Japanese loans. Despite Tokyo's official assurance that under no circumstances does Japan "intend to operate cooperation with China in the military sphere," the grounds for alarm on this score are serious enough. It is universally known that, among the priorities which guide Chinese leaders today, preparation for aggressive acts against other states occupies one of the foremost places.

It is sufficient to remember that the first visitor to the Japanese capital after the ratification of the Japnaese-Chinese treaty was Zhang Caiqian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. [paragraph continues]

In the intervening years three more senior Chinese Army commanders have visited Japan. Doubts about the peaceful nature of the proposed cooperation find support in this fact in particular. Just 2 weeks before the premier's trip to China, the Japanese Government, according to SANKEI SHIMBUN, took a decision to move toward "serious contacts" between Japanese and Chinese armed forces.

The Japanese premier's visit to Beijing raises a legitimate question: Will this step by Tokyo not encourage the Chinese hegemonists' great-power ambitions, which harbor serious danger to the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world?

BATMONH, MONGOLIAN DELEGATION ARRIVE IN TASHKENT

OW100901 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0536 GMT 10 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Dec (MONTSAME)--A special MONTSAME and UNEN correspondent reports from Tashkent: The MPR party and government delegation headed by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, has arrived here on its way home after making official friendly visits to the SRV, People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The MPR party and government delegation headed by Comrade J. Batmonh was met at Tashkent Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the MPR, USSR and Soviet Uzbekistan, by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the UZBEK SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.N. Osetrov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbekistan Council of Ministers; A.A. Khodzhayev, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; and other officials. Also on hand in the welcoming party was T. Tseren-Ochir, chief consul of the MPR in Tashkent.

MPR DECORATION PRESENTED TO MILITARY ACADEMY; PAVLOVSKIY CONGRATULATION

LD101557 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "Presentation of Order"]

[Excerpts] The Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Armored Troops Military Academy has been awarded the Mongolian Order of the Combat Red Banner for fraternal assistance in strengthening Mongolia's defense capability, for training highly skilled officer cadres for the Mongolian People's Army and in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet and Mongolian troops' victory over the Japanese militarists at Halhin Gol River.

Comrade S. Bataa, member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium and chief of the MPRP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, came to the academy to present the award.

Army General I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and N. Kvach, secretary of Moscow City's Kalinskiy Raykom, congratulated the academy's collective on the high award.

KAMPUCHEA REFUTES CARTER'S CLAIM OF 'UNFAIR' AID DISTRIBUTION

LD111510 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, December 11, TASS--A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has issued here a statement resolutely refuting contentions by President Carter of the United States about the allegedly unfair distribution of international aid in Kampuchea.

The U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the statement says, under the pretext of giving "humanitarian aid" to the Kampuchean people are trying to legalise support for the remnants of the Pol Pot bands and other counter-revolutionary groupings. At the same time Mr Carter and other Western leaders are trying to accuse the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea of creating obstacles to the granting and distribution of aid.

The statement contains testimonies by representatives of international organizations and members of various foreign delegations, that visited Kampuchea, that the revolutionary administration is doing everything possible to give assistance to the needy and to stabilise the life of the republic's population.

Washington, December 11, TASS--The Washington STAR has printed an article by its correspondent in Phnom Penh devoted to questions of giving urgent assistance to the Kampuchean people and its distribution. Noting the vigorous participation of representatives of international organizations in this noble campaign the paper writes that the bulk of the aid to Kampuchea comes from the Soviet Union and Vietnam. And this despite the serious difficulties experienced by Vietnam as a result of the American aggression and Beijing's anti-Vietnamese policy.

As to the efforts of Western countries, they are too little and often untimely.

Referring to documents and statements by officials the paper stresses that although the distribution of the arriving aid encounters numerous technical difficulties caused by a shortage of transport, warehouses etc, there has not been a single instance of corruption or an unfair distribution of food and medicines.

LAO MINISTER DENOUNCES PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

LD081130 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, November 8, TASS--China has now concentrated seven army divisions near the Laotian-Chinese frontier. The Chinese repeatedly staged provocations against the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and fired, on Laotian territory causing casualties among Laotian servicemen. This was said by Laotian Minister of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Sisana Sisan in a FRANCE-PRESSE interview in the Laotian capital.

But, the minister said, we refrained from taking retaliatory actions in order to avoid a conflict although China should know that the Laotian people are prepared to give a rebuff to the expansionists if they encroach on our independence and sovereignty.

Those who spread lies about Laos' dependence on Vietnam repeate the slanderous inventions of Chinese propaganda which seeks to divide the fraternal peoples of Laos and Vietnam, Sisana Sisan said. It is our duty to strengthen solidarity. As for the presence of Vietnamese servicemen in Laotian territory, such is our will and no one can deny us the right to ask our friend for assistance, the minister said.

PRAVDA CITES BTA ON DEATH OF IRAQI STUDENTS IN BULGARIA

LD111549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "BTA Report"]

[Text] Sofia, 7 December--Bulgaria's BTA agency has reported that fights occurred 3-4 December after political arguments in a number of institutes where foreign students are being trained, in the course of which two people were killed and several seriously injured. The casualties, like all those involved in the incidents, are Iraqi citizens. One of the dead was a member of the Iraqi Communist Party. The injured were given medical assistance.

Investigatory organs are conducting a careful investigation with a view to discovering the guilty parties. All measures have been taken to guarantee the safety of foreign students and a normal situation in the higher educational institutions where they are studying.

The BTA agency decisively rejects allegations by certain foreign news agencies that the incidents occurred with the complicity of the Bulgarian authorities.

KATUSHEV MEETS ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD111401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Soviet-Romanian Talks"]

[Text] The chairmen of the national sections of the Soviet-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation-K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and C. Burtica, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government--met in Bucharest 3 through 7 December.

The sides examined questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Romania in the spirit of the accords reached between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party [RCP] secretary general and Romanian president. Particular attention was devoted to extending production specialization and cooperation.

Participating in the talks were leading workers of the planning and foreign trade organs and cooperating ministries of both countries. The meeting took place in a constructive comradely atmosphere.

On 7 December N. Ceausescu received K.F. Katushev. V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Romania, took part in the conversation.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

TIKHONOV RETURNS FROM ECONOMIC TALKS IN GDR

LD111640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has returned to Moscow from Berlin, where it had taken part in the 25th session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. In Moscow the delegation was welcomed by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other officials.

SUSLOV, PONOMAREV MEET WITH NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY HEAD

LD102108 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 10, TASS--Representatives of the CPSU and the Norwegian Labour Party noted the urgency of the task to curb the arms race, strengthen peace and the security of peoples, to take effective measures to lessen the level of military confrontation in Europe. They stressed that the proposals contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin create a constructive basis for negotiations. This was stated today during a meeting of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev with the Chairman of the Norwegian Labour Party [NLP] Reiulf Steen. They expressed the unanimous opinion that the meeting of representative delegations of the two parties in Moscow in May of this year was useful and that the present meeting is a continuation of cooperation between the CPSU and the NLP.

Representatives of both parties expressed conviction that the supplementing of political detente with military detente, observance both by NATO countries and Warsaw Treaty member-countries of the principle of impermissibility of military superiority over each other comprise an imperative precondition of continuing and deepening political detente in Europe. The only possible way of lessening the level of military confrontation is the speediest discussion of all outstanding issues in this field at a conference table.

In this connection, on the side of the CPSU the danger was pointed out of the planned adoption by the NATO Council of the decision on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new types of U.S. missile-nuclear weapons, which could deal a serious blow to the policy of detente.

On the side of the NLP, it was noted that, as it appears from the statement by Norway's Prime Minister O. Nordli the party wants a possible decision by the NATO Council not to be automatic and including, as an inalienable component, the proposal on embarking, without delay, on negotiations whose satisfactory results would make it possible to renounce the deployment in Western Europe of new types of U.S. nuclear weapons. The opinion was also expressed that it is necessary to strive to maintain a military balance on a possibly lower level. It was re-stated that Norway is pursuing a policy of non-deployment nuclear weapons in its territory.

Both sides spoke out for a further development of Soviet-Norwegian relations in the spirit of goodneighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

NORWEGIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD101623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Norwegian Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] On 4 December a delegation of the Norwegian Armed Forces' military educational institutions headed by Maj Gen U. Berg, commander of the Ostlandet Military District, which has arrived in the Soviet Union, was received by Col Gen V.A. Makarov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions.

On the same day the delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior by the Kremlin Wall and visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov Vystrel higher officer courses.

PATOLICHEV HEADS DELEGATION TO ECONOMIC TALKS IN HELSINKI

LD072340 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki, December 7, TASS--The 22nd meeting of the Permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation ended here today. It was presided over by A. Karjalainen, chairman of the Finnish part of the commission.

Taking part in the meeting was a Soviet delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR N.S. Patolichev, and also Minister of Foreign Trade of Finland E.J. Rekola.

The main item on the agenda of the meeting was the discussion of the progress of implementation of the long-term programme of development and deepening of trade and economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland (?to) 1990. The programme, which was signed in Moscow in May 1977 by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the Finnish Republic Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, is of great significance for further development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

At the meeting it was emphasized that the successful implementation of all provisions of the programme determines prospects of the whole complex of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The parties to the meeting signed a protocol on the results of the meeting and outlined a plan of the commission's measures for 1980 in implementation of the long-term programme. The commission plans to have its next meeting in the Soviet Union in the first half of 1980.

Meeting With Finnish President

LD101335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Presidential Reception"]

[Text] Helsinki, 5 December--Today Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen received N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the 22d session of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation. The talk which took place covered a wide range of issues connected with the further development of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation. V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, took part in the talk.

PORTUGESE-SOVIET ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

LD111443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Soviet-Portugese Cooperation"]

[Text] The third session of the Mixed Commission for Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation between the USSR and Portugal took place in Moscow 4-7 December.

As the session noted, scientific and technical ties between the two countries are implemented on the basis of the agreement on long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation signed in Moscow in 1975. During the meetings with Portugese specialists ways of further developing business contacts in the utilization of solar and atomic energy, the study of ores and other spheres were discussed. The session discussed questions of scientific and technical ties and other problems. It confirmed the 1980 cooperation program.

IRAN TO INFORM WORLD PUBLIC ABOUT U.S. CRIMES

LD112141 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Iran is going to inform the world's public of the crimes committed by the United States in that country over the past 25 years. In an interview for Radio Tehran, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said documentary evidence has been collected and will be submitted later to an international commission. On the basis of the evidence, Mr Qotbzadeh said, Iran will take legal action against those responsible for the crimes. Earlier, the American newspaper NEWSDAY confirmed facts of the mass extermination of political prisoners by the Iranian secret police, SAVAK. The United States Central Intelligence Agency helped to create SAVAK. According to the NEWSDAY, some 100,000 people died in the SAVAK prisons.

KHOMEYNI SAYS CARTER PROVOKING U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

LD112056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1811 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin and Vitaliy Sokolov]

[Text] And now we go over to reports dealing with the crisis in Iranian-American relations.

Qotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister, speaking on Tehran Radio said that an international commission would soon begin work. It would inform the world of the crimes of Americans in Iran in the past 25 years. In a television interview to the American NBC company a Marine guard of the U.S. Embassy, Billy Gallegos, reported that the hostages felt well, were provided with everything they needed and were being well treated.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, speaking in Qom accused the U.S. President of provoking the American-Iranian crisis. He condemned the intrigues of imperialism which was trying to cause disturbances in certain Iranian provinces. These disturbances, the Ayatollah said, were being provoked by hired servants and spies of the United States. This was shown by documents which had been seized, Khomeyni said, in the CIA spies' nest in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Khomeyni appealed to the population to stop the subversive actions of those who, by their deeds, were promoting the restoration of U.S. domination in Iran. He stressed that people maintaining close links with the U.S. Embassy would be put on trial.

RACHKOV DISCUSSES OIL QUESTION IN LIGHT OF GULF EVENTS

LD111658 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Boris Rachkov commentary: "Arab Oil Is Needed by the Arabs Themselves"]

[Text] The Pentagon has increased the U.S. military presence in the Arabian Sea and the gulf areas as a result of the tense U.S.-Iranian relations. Threats of U.S. military intervention in the area still resound in Washington. Orders have been issued to the effect that the quick reaction corps, the corps designated by the United States to take over oilfields in the gulf countries, should be ready. We have asked Boris Rachkov, the prominent Soviet expert on oil affairs to comment on those developments. Here is what he said:

The military danger which looms over the oil-rich Gulf countries is indeed on the increase in view of the events taking place in Iran. The United States, however, has exploited those events to increase its military presence in the area; something that has aroused firm protests from the great majority of the oil-rich Arab countries.

American plans for military intervention are based on the theory that the West is the one in need of the Gulf oil. Senior officials of the U.S. administration such as Brzezinski, Brown and President Carter himself, refer to this. But it has never occurred to any of them that the Arab oil is needed, first and foremost, by the Arabs themselves, and that it is their right alone to dispose of their oil as they wish and in their interest.

It should be said that this scenario does not surprise the Soviet Union; for even at the dawn of the Soviet state we heard of allegations that Baku oil was needed by the West. That is why the West received with hostility the nationalization of the Western-capitalized oilfields in Azerbaijan. For this reason in particular that Soviet Republic was subjected to British intervention. The Western oil cartel, after the passage of 40 years, was among the instigators of an economic and technical siege of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist bloc which was established after the destruction of Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan in World War II. At the time imperialist reaction launched the cold war against the socialist countries, placing a high barrier against the potential exportation of important commodities from the capitalist world to the socialist world. Then, too, NATO which was formed under the auspices of the United States, drew up a long list of the so-called strategic goods whose exportation to the Soviet Union had been exclusively banned. Oil byproducts, drilling equipment and power-generating machines took priority.

Now the West, headed by the United States, expresses its dismay at the fact that the Arabs and the Iranians are working to use oil in their interests. The West does not want to accept that the gallant struggle of the Arab and other peoples against neocolonialism during the last 20 years has been aided by their becoming the masters of their natural wealth. Several of those peoples have benefited from the experience and the battles of the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries by means of relying on their disinterested aid in the cause of economic liberation. National oil industries have been established in Algeria, Iraq, Syria and other countries through the friendly aid from the socialist countries.

Contrary to the Western countries, the socialist countries consider that the Arabs should be the masters of Arab oil and that it should serve Arab interests. That is why the allegations of the Western propaganda that the Soviet Union (?covets) the Arab countries' oil and even threatens to take over their oilfields, seem silly. This is, in fact, an attempt to punish the innocent on behalf of the criminal.

It is noteworthy that the West knows well that the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries do not suffer from a malaise called the energy crisis. This malaise is one that befalls the capitalist regimes. Today the Soviet Union is considered one of the largest oil countries in the world. In 1979 the Soviet Union will extract 585 million tons of black gold, including gas concentrates. That is to say, it will extract an amount 40 percent more than what the United States will extract and 20 percent more than Saudi Arabia.

In the course of the current decade the Soviet Union used to export yearly about 150 million tons of oil and its byproducts. This amount is more than oil production in Iraq. The collective production of energy of the CEMA countries per capita is twice as much as it is in the Western countries, which once surpassed us.

Talk in the West that the CEMA countries will find themselves faced with difficulties in the sphere of energy in the near future is provocative. Even if we assume the emergence of some difficulties we can confidently say that those difficulties will never turn into an energy crisis that shakes the West. [sentence as heard] The best guarantee for this is the long-term program for cooperation in the spheres of energy, fuel and raw materials which the CEMA countries have agreed upon since a long time. By virtue of implementing only one of the measures included in the program, namely, the article on the construction of electric power stations with a capacity of 37 million kw until 1990, our countries will be able to save annually 75 million tons of normal fuel.

Yet in the West they still (?get) the riches of the others. Western oil monopolies continue to plunder Arab oil in billions of dollars of huge new profits. Unfortunately the revenues of some Arab states still got deposited in the West. According to the American bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust, the Arab petrodollars at the disposal of Western banks and monopolies for their own purposes amounted in 5 years to about $150 billion. It looks like giving more than 1 billion tons of Arab oil, i.e., more than the quantity extracted last year, to the new colonialists for free for 5 years. The West is working to the continuation of such a situation at any price even by means of imperialist, military intervention in the gulf area.

PLO KEY TO MIDEAST SETTLEMENT; CONTACTS, PRESTIGE BROADENING

LD111331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[P. Demchenko article: "The Palestinians Continue the Struggle"]

[Text] The other day the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution rejecting the notorious Camp David accords. It notes that they were concluded outside the UN framework and without the participation of the PLO--the Palestinian people's representative. The accords, the resolution says, "provide for and justify the continuing Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories." In this connection the General Assembly expressed deep concern that a just solution of the Palestinian problem has not yet been arrived at. It is noted that this situation "continues to aggravate the Near East conflict," which is a threat to international peace and security.

The crisis in the Near East has existed for many years already, and all this time we have been witnessing the tragedy of a whole people--the Palestinian Arab people, who are famous for their glorious historical traditions, culture and high level of national consciousness. Judging from recent statistics, there are about 4 million Palestinian Arabs in all. More than 500,000 live in Israel, and 1.9 million in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967--the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The rest, having fled from the occupiers, found refuge in other countries--Jordan (there are about 900,000 Palestinians there now), Lebanon (more than 300,000), Syria (about 200,000), Kuwait (250,000) and so forth.

The people are separated, humiliated, deprived of their motherland, their own state. Such a state could have appeared at the same time as the Jewish state on the site of the former British mandate territory of Palestine in accordance with the 1947 decision of the UN General Assembly, but this was not done.

At that time the Palestinian movement was disjointed and disoriented, being caught between the aspirations of British and American imperialism, Zionism and Arab reactionary forces. But after the creation of the PLO in 1964 and the major changes which took place in the Arab world, this movement strengthened, became an independent force and began to put forward clearer political slogans and to define the aims of the struggle more clearly. The PLO is now officially recognized both by the majority of UN members and by the Arab League as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. It is waging a struggle for its people to be granted the right to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state, including by political and diplomatic methods.

On what territory? In 1974 the Palestine National Council (a kind of parliament-in-exile--P.D.) adopted a resolution on the basis of which a state could be created on any part of Palestinian land from which the Israeli Army withdraws. Although certain groupings belonging to the Palestinian resistance movement dispute this way of stating the issue, official PLO spokesmen, expressing the majority view, constantly repeat their adherence to the National Council resolution.

The position of Israeli ruling circles, which is openly expressed by the country's present Prime Minister M. Begin, is based on complete refusal to grant the Palestinians the right to create their own state, to recognize the PLO or to hold any talks with it. Moreover Tel Aviv is striving to maintain military, economic and political control over the occupied Palestinian lands.

When journalists ask Begin why his government does not recognize the PLO, which officially participates in the work of the United Nations and other international organizations, he replies that the Palestinians do not recognize Israel either. However, this is no more than a trick. This is what Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky, who is regarded as a specialist in Near Eastern affairs, recently said on this issue, for instance: "The impression is being created that many Israelis do not have the least desire for Israel to be recognized by the Palestinians, so that they have the opportunity to continue to implement their tough policy."

And such a policy is indeed being implemented since Egypt and Israel signed the so-called Camp David accords under strong American pressure in September of last year. In essence a new act has been playing itself out in the Palestinian tragedy. Egypt has turned its back on the PLO by beginning talks on the implementation of the Israeli plan for "administrative autonomy" for the population of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Even just recent events indicate that this plan constitutes a poorly disguised attempt not only to torpedo the very idea of a Palestinian state but also to perpetuate the control of the Palestinian territory.

The Israeli authorities adopt one decision after another in order to gradually crowd the Palestinians out of some West Bank areas and, in other areas, to surround them with a Jewish population. Israeli settlements are being set up there to this end. The government has just adopted a decision to construct 19 new settlements in addition to the existing 100. Control over the sources and distribution of water, which is so valuable in those desert, arid places, is being strengthened. Moreover Jewish citizens are permitted to buy up private Arab land, and this too is one way of evicting the residents from their native localities. Moreover, as before, punitive police actions are carried out.

Washington's position on the Palestinian question serves in essence as a prop for the Israeli position, although from time to time U.S. State Department spokesmen and certain American newspapers oppose the creation of new settlements on the occupied lands. Some years ago H. Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state, gave the Israeli Government an undertaking not to recognize the PLO and not to enter into any talks with it. Many representatives of the present American administration have repeatedly reasserted this commitment. For instance, A. Young, American representative at the United Nations, only had to make contact with Palestinians and he had to pay for this with his job. Fending off questions from journalists, U.S. President J. Carter told them outright: "We have never supported the idea of creating a Palestinian state."

I would also like to recall the retort made by Z. Brzezinski, the American President's national security adviser, when Egypt, Israel and the United States were signing the agreement at Camp David. He formulated one of the designs inherent in that trilateral deal in just two words: "Goodbye, PLO!"

How simple everything appeared in Washington some 10-15 months ago: Once you have pushed the Egyptians onto the "Camp David train" Jordan and Saudi Arabia will take their seats and they will be followed by Palestinians unconnected with the PLO--in other words, conciliators who will make a deal with Israel behind the back of the organization that represents the interests of the Palestinian Arabs.

But nothing of the kind happened. Jordan and Saudi Arabia joined the other Arab countries in sending delegation to Baghdad to side with the front condemning the Camp David deal. Nor have any conciliators been found among the Palestinians willing to join the American-Israeli-Egyptian talks. Although these talks have been going on for several months there have been no tangible results.

At the same time the PLO is continuing to strengthen its positions and its international prestige is growing. The Tunis pan-Arab summit conference at the end of November expressed renewed support for the PLO and sharply condemned American policy in the Near East. A document adopted at the conference says that "the continuation of this policy will have adverse consequences for Arab-American relations." It goes on: "The conference condemns U.S. positions and plans which contradict the Arab countries' interests and sovereignty and their right to dispose of their own resources for the good of their peoples and of the other developing states."

These words are a blunt reply to reports that have appeared in the Western press about possible U.S. military interference in Near East affairs and even the seizure of oilfields by the so-called "quick-reaction corps" in the event of the emergence of a "critical situation." In the context of the deteriorating Iranian-American relations the Tunis statements acquire special significance for the United States as a further reminder that the Camp David deal has not brought it the desired results.

The London-published magazine NEW AFRICAN considers "the failure of the Camp David agreements on the Near East" a fait accompli. I got the same view from a number of West European delegates at November's Lisbon World Congress of Solidarity with the Arab Peoples. Moreover, the following idea was put forward: "Why, in fact, should the Europeans pay for American policy failures in the Near East? The present situation threatens to explode. This is bound to entail interrupted oil supplies and other troubles. Consequently we must seek realistic paths to peace in this explosive part of the world and resolve the fundamental question--the Palestinian questions."

The facts show that this logic is putting down deeper and deeper roots in a number of European countries' ruling circles. "Peace in the Near East will be dubious without the settlement of the Palestinian question," B. Kreisky has said, for the Palestinians have "the key to the solution of the problem." The Austrian chancellor advocated the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, which caused an angry reaction on the part of the Israeli Government. However, this did not stop him holding talks with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat, who was subsequently the official guest of the Spanish and Portuguese governments.

Of course, the economic factor, and a vested interest in the energy and other resources of the area play by no means the last role in the formation of the capitalist governments' position on the Near East problem; nevertheless, the differences between Washington's and the West European states' general approach to this problem and in their view of the Palestinian question are quite obvious.

'Arafat recently visited our country. Talks were held here during which the sides expressed satisfaction at the growth of the PLO's international prestige, and the need to implement the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state, was restated.

It is clear that the possibility of new, dangerous explosions will not be eliminated until the Palestinian question has been solved and lasting and stable peace comes to the Near East.

USTINOV RECEIVES ALGERIAN NATIONAL DEFENSE OFFICIAL

LD102026 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 10 TASS--Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defence minister today received Colonel Kasdi Merbah, member of the Politbureau of the National Liberation Front and general secretary of the Ministry of National Defence of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, now in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

The two leaders held a friendly discussion of issues of mutual interest.

Dmitriy Ustinov gave a lunch in honour of Kasdi Merbah.

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR MEETS WITH SKATCHKOV

LD091919 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brother al-'Ayyashi Yakir, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, was received yesterday by S. A. Skachkov, member of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The meeting appraised the Fifth Session of the Joint Algerian-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which was held in Algiers from 10 to 17 November.

SHITIKOV DEFENDS SOVIET RECORD ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ID110827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Soviet people are taking an active part in activities connected with Human Rights Day, which is traditionally marked by decision of the UN General Assembly. In Moscow today a meeting devoted to Human Rights Day was held by representatives of the public of the capital. The meeting was opened by Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group. He said, in particular: [Begin recording]

One of the clear indices of the socialist democracy that has become firmly established in our country is the provision whereby every citizen of the USSR is endowed with a full range of socioeconomic, political and personal rights and liberties proclaimed and guaranteed in the USSR Constitution and by Soviet laws.

No state in the world enjoys such a completeness of human rights. Our enemies--international reaction of all shades, and in particular the Carter administration--aspires to activate the struggle against the countries of socialism and against all progressive mankind. In the process they are adopting increasingly refined methods and ways. They have unleashed a political propaganda campaign under the false slogan of defense of human rights, liberties and democracy.

An example of this can be seen in the human rights activities in a country such as the United States of America where the ruling circles--such as Carter and others--are presently raising a great hullabaloo on this question. It may seem unbelievable, but in the United States, in this country of such-praised bourgeois democracy, there are, according to official statistics, over 60 million Americans, representatives of various national minorities, who live in conditions of poverty, unemployment and destitution. In this country there are about 10 million unemployed who have for years been unable to find a job. Among these, over 50 percent are young people under 30 years of age.

Twenty million blacks and representatives of other national minorities are virtually deprived of all human rights in the United States. More than 7 million families are homeless; 23 million people--or 10 percent of the entire population of the United States of America--are illiterate. There is no equality between men and women in that country regarding equal pay for equal work.

Matters are no better on the question of human rights in countries such as Britain, the FRG and others.

Esteemed comrades, on the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, international pacts on civil, political, social and cultural human rights were drawn up and adopted in the United Nations. These agreements are of international significance. The Soviet Union was one of the first to ratify these pacts, and is consistently struggling for their genuine implementation. [applause] [end recording]

PRAVDA STRESSES NEED FOR MONITORING EXECUTION OF PARTY DECISIONS

ID071009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Authority of Decision"]

[Excerpt] A party resolution usually represents a charge of tremendous mobilizing force, a specific plan of action for party organizations and labor collectives. PRAVDA readers write of this in response to materials published under the rubric "Authority of Decision." [paragraph continues]

Many factors determine the vitality and effectiveness of a document. These are, above all, a self-critical review of practice, an in-depth analysis of phenomena and regard for the opinion of the broad masses. Whatever a committee tackles it must see the goal clearly and map out measures to guarantee that it is achieved. These measures must be well-founded and closely linked with the available potential and with the physical and financial resources. Finally, it is no less important to indicate personally who is responsible for what and the time by which he is obliged to fulfill the assigned task.

The Moskovskiy Obkom's experience of studying and resolving problems merits attention. The obkom bureau, secretariat and departments systematically analyze how economic and social tasks are being realized. Decisions are not adopted after lightning has struck or a blunder been committed but in accordance with a long-term plan. This makes it possible to get right to the heart of the matter and more fully generalize the experience accumulated. Much is done to improve work in the very process of preparing a decision. Obkom sections help party organizations to see the matter through to the end.

However, things are not like this everywhere. Practice shows that certain resolutions are prepared hastily and drawn up only from information and statistical reports. To use Lenin's words, they err on the side of "sweepingness, abstractness and ineffectiveness." Such decisions do not set communists a clear goal and are not subject to monitoring, that is, they merely create paperwork. A second, third, fourth resolution is adopted on one and the same question. Here there can be no question of their authority or of fulfilling what is planned!

However good the adopted document might be in itself, it does not possess magic force. A misfire is inevitable unless it is backed up by lively organizational work. Last year, for example, the Gorkovskiy Obkom adopted a decision directing party organizations to raise the shift coefficient of equipment, reduce the share of manual labor and load all production capacities more fully. Owing to a lack of monitoring, however, the resolution remained only on paper. As a result, last year alone the oblast's enterprises failed to produce output worth approximately R100 million owing to incomplete loading.

It is the duty of every party organ, every primary party organization and every leader to improve control and verification of execution, the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out. It is necessary to enhance the role of union republic Communist Party Central Committee secretariats, kraykoms, obkoms, Soviet organs and ministry and department collegiums in this matter. The chief purpose of monitoring is to insure unity of word and deed. However, it frequently amounts to no more than recording omissions and blunders. The checkers sometimes content themselves with materials prepared by the people they are checking. Of course, this is not much use. It is also important to pool the efforts of monitoring organizations, to coordinate their activities and to make stricter demands on work quality.

Special concern must be shown for strengthening executive discipline. It is precisely because of poor discipline that a number of decisions are not fulfilled on time or in full, or else they get left altogether up in the air. It is necessary more persistently to eradicate "show" and formalism and to combine skilled help for cadres with strict exactingness. This is how many committees act. Here is an example recently cited in PRAVDA. Since the start of the 5-year plan the Kirovkolkhozstroy association has failed to assimilate R20 million of capital investments and disrupted the commissioning of 150 projects. The Kirovskiy Obkom Bureau many times ordered association Chairman G. Maslov to instill order on the construction sites. He promised to do so but soon forgot his word. Then the committee took extreme measures--it recommended this leader's removal from his post for nonexecution of duty [neispolnitelnost]. Things are now improving at the association.

Many wishes aimed at insuring unity of word and deed and increasing the effectiveness of decisions have been voiced during the report and election campaign which is drawing to a close in primary party organizations. Life convinces us that work proceeds more successfully where people take all suggestions and criticisms carefully into account, draw up plans to realize them and efficiently eliminate shortcomings.

Party committees are called upon to do everything necessary to increase the authority of decisions being adopted, to strengthen their organizing and educational influence on all aspects of social life and to insure unconditional unity of word and deed. This is an important condition for the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

LD110937 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 December 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a TASS-attributed "Official Section" which includes the following items:

1--A 600-word report on a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Insure the Liming of Acid Soils in 1981-1985";

2--A 300-word report on the USSR Council of Ministers' examination of measures to step up monitoring of technical standards and output quality for production planned at enterprises under construction or being expanded or modernized;

3--A 500-word report on a USSR Council of Ministers resolution concerning the prevention of illegal exports of works of art and antiques from the Soviet Union;

4--A 500-word report on the USSR Government's establishment of a procedure for the award of USSR Council of Ministers prizes.

New Laws

LD101617 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 December 1979 Morning Edition carries on page 2 the text of a 30 November "USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Procedure for Bringing into Force the USSR Law 'On State Arbitration in the USSR.'" Page three carries the text of a 30 November "USSR Law on Approving USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees on Amending and Supplementing the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republican Legislation on Public Health, on People's Education, on Minerals, on Marriage and the Family, the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republican Forestry Legislation and Legislation on Civil Ship Production"; the text of a 30 November "USSR Law on Approving USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees on Amending Certain USSR Legislative Acts on Labor"; the text of a 30 November "USSR Law on Approving USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees on Amending Some USSR Legislative Acts" and the text of a 30 November "USSR Law on Approving the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 'On the Formation of An All-Union USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and the Transbaykal' and on Supplementing Article 23 of the USSR Law 'On the USSR Council of Ministers.'"

Arbitration, Legal Profession Laws

LD101041 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 December 1979 publishes on page 2 the 4,800-word text of the "USSR Law on State Arbitration in the USSR" and the 100-word text of the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Procedure for Validating the USSR Law 'On State Arbitration in the USSR.'" The newspaper also carries on pages 2-3 the 2,900-word text of the "USSR Law on the Legal Profession [Advokatura] in the USSR." All three items are dated Moscow, 30 November and signed by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BREZHNEV ATTENDS OPENING OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD110736 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 11, TASS--The session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has opened in the Kremlin today. The Russian Federation is the biggest Soviet republic with a population of more than 136 million.

Taking part in the work of the session are Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

The deputies are discussing the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Russian Federation and of the budget of the republic for next year--the closing year of the five-year plan period (1976-1980).

KIRILENKO ATTENDS RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD101642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place today. Questions connected with the agenda and order of work of the 11th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the Ninth Convocation were examined. The relevant decisions were passed.

The session summed up the results of a preliminary examination of the 1980 state plan for economic and social development of the RSFSR and the progress in the fulfillment of the 1979 plan, the 1980 RSFSR state budget and a report on the implementation of the 1978 budget.

It was noted that a consistent implementation of the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the directives of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev would make it possible in the final year of the 5-year period to take a new step forward in economic and cultural construction, improving national prosperity and perfecting the work of all links of soviets of people's deputies and other bodies.

Among other questions examined were the improvement of the provision of cultural services to the rural population in Orlovskaya Oblast and the practice of applying and observing legislation on the preservation of law and order and on combating violations of the law.

Taking part in the work of the Presidium was Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PELSHE, RUSAKOV MEET OFFICIALS IN MOLDAVIA

LD060921 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[ATEM report: "Meeting in Moldavia"]

[Text] On 24 November, on their way back to Moscow from Bucharest, A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, who headed the Soviet delegation to the 12th Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Congress, and delegation member K. V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a brief stopover in Moldavia. They met with I. I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and S. K. Grossu, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers.

In a conversation which took place a number of questions relating to the republic's economic and social development were touched upon. I. P. Kalin, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, took part in the conversation.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES BAKU SEMINAR ON PARTY WORK

ID071648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Dec 79 ID

[Text] A seminar of first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms organized by the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party ended in Baku today. Its participants concentrated on issues of the further improvement of organizational and political work by party committees in the light of the decisions of the November 1979 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions set out in Comrade Brezhnev's speech. An exchange of experiences took place.

Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, spoke at the seminar.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS UZBEKISTAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

ID080008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 7 Dec 79 ID

[Summary] A Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan session has been examining the socioeconomic plan and budget for 1980.

"Taking part in the session's work is Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee."

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES STUDENTS AT ALMA-ATA PARTY SCHOOL

ID071627 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 1 ID

[KAZTAG report: "Leading Cadre Training"]

[Excerpts] The study sessions making up the latest inter-republican course for improving party and soviet workers' qualifications have ended at the Alma-Ata Higher Party School.

The course students met with Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, and Comrade B. A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

In his speech, Comrade D. A. Kunayev stressed the importance of intensifying party organizations' organizational and political education work aimed at the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the historic 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, at implementing Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions on matters of the party's agrarian policy and at insuring a fitting greeting to V. I. Lenin's 110th birthday and the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev devoted special attention to questions of making better use of sovkhoz and kolkhoz and industrial enterprise and construction site reserves, improving work efficiency and quality, the struggle for a big harvest in the last year of the 5-year plan, the well-organized wintering of livestock and a further increase in the production and sale to the state of farming and livestock products. Of great significance in terms of the solution of set tasks is constant concern for the training, selection and placement of party and soviet cadres, the further improvement of organizational and ideological work and the widespread development of socialist competition.

The students expressed cordial gratitude to the Communist Party for its great concern for raising the cadres' ideological and theoretical standard and work qualifications and gave assurances to the effect that they will devote all their efforts and knowledge to the successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

KAZAKH MINISTER OF LOCAL INDUSTRY APPOINTED

AU071431 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 6 Dec 79 AU

[Text] By a decree of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, Amuarbek Kulakhmetov was today appointed Kazakh minister of local industry.

New First Deputy Minister

AU071432 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 6 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed [first name and patronymic indistinct] (Murzaaliyev) Kazakh first deputy minister of local industry, having relieved Kulakhmetov of these duties in connection with his transfer to another job.

Transfer of Former Minister

AU071433 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 6 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Taufik Galeyevich Mukhamed-Rakhimov of the duties of Kazakh minister of local industry in connection with his transfer to another job.

MUKHAMED-RAKHIMOV APPOINTED ALMA-ATA GORKOM FIRST SECRETARY

LD071531 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Alma-Ata Party Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] Alma-Ata--A Kazakhstan CP Gorkom plenum has been held here to discuss an organizational matter.

The plenum elected T. G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov first secretary of Alma-Ata Gorkom.

In connection with his transfer to other work P. I. Yerpilov was released from the post of party gorkom first secretary.

O. S. Miroshkhin, secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, and K. M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Obkom, participated in the plenum work.

ARMENIAN TIMBER, WOOD PROCESSING MINISTER DIES SUDDENLY

LD101429 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Excerpt] Albert Amayakovich Stepanyan, member of the Armenian CP Central Committee, Armenian Supreme Soviet deputy, republican minister of the timber and wood processing industry and a member of the CPSU since 1945, died suddenly on 20 November in his 56th year.

A. A. Stepanyan was born in 1924 into an employee's family in the city of Yerevan.

MINISTRIES REPORT ON PLANS TO IMPROVE TURKMEN OIL PROSPECTING

LD111221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Effectiveness of our Articles": "Editorial Office Receives Replies"]

[Text] From the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry

Regarding the article "Rational Use of Mineral Resources" (Izvestiya No 233), the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Industry has sent us the following report: The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry collegium examined the Turkmenneft association's measures for fulfilling the 1979-1980 plan targets and proposals for the development of the Turkmen SSR's petroleum industry in the 11th 5-year plan. Provision has been made for pumped water supplies sufficient to maintain formation pressure in the Kotur-Tepe, Barsa-Gelmes and Kuydzhik oilfields. The association has been set targets for reducing the number of unexploited and nonoperational wells and for making sensible use of spillage from petroleum production installations. Plans for operational and for survey and prospecting drilling have not been fulfilled mainly because of the complex hydrogeological conditions for drilling boreholes in west Turkmenia, the lack of adequate wellhead facilities at drilling sites (rail sidings, power lines, water supplies and bases for drilling enterprises), housing, and difficulties in manning teams. A comprehensive scheme has been compiled to optimize the distribution of available survey and prospecting work at the main, most promising oil strikes and prospecting areas, to improve methods and to boost the efficiency of the entire complex of oil and gas survey and prospecting work.

The USSR Gosplan, with the participation of the ministries concerned and the Turkmen Council of Ministers, is now elaborating a complex of measures for the development of the Turkmen SSR's oil and gas industry in 1981-1985 which will define targets for increasing oil and gas reserves, oil and gas extraction and survey-prospecting and operational drilling levels and targets for the construction of basic production and nonproduction premises.

From the USSR Ministry of Geology

The USSR Ministry of Geology has also examined the article "Rational Use of Mineral Resources" (IZVESTIYA No. 233). Attaching great significance to the development of the oil and gas industry's raw material base in the Turkmen SSR, the ministry is stepping up geological prospecting operations for oil and gas in the Turkmen SSR. The volume of drilling will increase 155 percent in 1979 compared with 1976, while capital investments will increase 240 percent and state budget appropriations 132 percent. The USSR Ministry of Geology has elaborated and sent to the USSR Gosplan proposals for stepping up geological prospecting work for oil and gas in the Turkmen SSR, providing for the republic's geology administration to increase its volume of deep drilling 2.5-3 times in the next few years, to increase capital investments 3-3.5 times and state budget appropriations 1.4 times, and to construct housing and cultural and consumer service projects.

PROGRESS MADE IN HARNESSING WASTE GAS IN SIBERIAN OILFIELD

LD111125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent S. Vtorushin report under the rubric "Following up Initiative": "Using Casinghead Gas"]

[Text] Nizhnevartovsk, Tyumenskaya Oblast--Some 5 years ago the main tower of the first casinghead petroleum gas processing plant rose above the taiga right outside Nizhnevartovsk. [paragraph continues]

The enterprise was soon producing dry gas and so-called wide fraction or unstable gasoline. Now millions of cubic meters of blue fuel are dispatched from Nizhnevartovsk daily to the Kuzbass and Surgut along the trans-Siberian gas pipeline. The gasoline travels by railroad to the country's petrochemical enterprises.

The capital of the Samotlor region is now a major casinghead gas processing center. Three process lines are already operating at a single site there, each of them virtually an independent plant. A fourth line is at the startup stage. Their combined capacity will total 8 billion cubic meters of fuel annually. Our home petroleum industry has never before had such an impressive complex.

"Equipped with the latest Soviet hardware, our enterprise also uses the best available technological system of raw materials processing," V. Tatarenko, director of the Nizhnevartovsk gas processing plant, told me. "Here we achieve the very fullest extraction of liquid hydrocarbons from the gas."

Last year the Siberian oilmen celebrated the production of their millionth ton of unstable gasoline. This honor fell to a Komsomol youth shift headed by V. Komarov. It is noteworthy that the plant collective was able to bring all three process lines up to planned capacity immediately after commissioning: The norms allow a 9-month assimilation period for each of them.

Gas processing is a new industrial sector in West Siberia. The first phase of the Nizhnevartovsk plant was commissioned by specialists who came from other regions of the country. Specialists are now trained locally. The mentorship system helps here. The most experienced people are, as a rule, sent to a new production unit. The technological process is not yet running smoothly. Senior operator B. Merkulov and shift foreman B. Strelnikov, for example, have now worked on all three of the plant's process lines and have helped many beginners to master a complex production cycle.

Of course, the collective has its difficulties. But it tries to find ways out of even the most complex situations. Take, for example, the dispatch of the wide fraction of casinghead gas. Until recently this was held back by a constant shortage of tanker cars. The gas processing workers found a way of isolating the stable gasoline, which they then dispatched by pipeline for further processing. This makes it possible to save hundreds of thousands of tons of valuable raw material annually for the national economy and to free some rolling stock for transporting unstable gasoline.

Creative questing is characteristic of the young collective. The enterprise specialists managed to increase the plant's processing capacity by 1 billion cubic meters without modernizing it. Gas losses were substantially reduced and the consumers received additional fuel. Production of liquified gas, which previously had to be done on the middle Ob, has also been established.

Preparatory work for commissioning the fourth process line is currently underway at the enterprise.

The geography of gas processing is expanding. The first Belozerskiy plant will be operational by the end of this year. A second plant is under construction alongside it. That will start production next year. The big Surgut plant will be commissioned at the same time. It has also been decided to build a gas processing enterprise in the vicinity of Lokosovo Village. It is planned to utilize more than 80 percent of all casinghead gas in Siberia's oilfields by the end of the 5-year plan. The experience accumulated will help to achieve this. Since the start of the year Nizhnevartovsk's workers have dispatched 27 million cubic meters of gas above the plan to industrial enterprises.

RSFSR NATIONAL INCOME TO RISE 4.5 PERCENT NEXT YEAR

LD111458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondent's report from the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: In 1980, as a result of measures implemented to intensify public production, a 4.5 percent increase in the RSFSR national income is envisaged. The increase in industrial production is to be 4.3 percent and the volume of gross agricultural production is to be increased by 14.8 percent. These figures were quoted in a report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Russian Federation for the final year of the 5-year plan period made to the session by Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

The tasks of the plan for next year are intense but realistic, the correspondent noted. To fulfil these tasks it is essential to perfect organizational work at enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and scientific institutions, to develop comprehensively the labor activity of the masses, to raise organization and discipline, and to strengthen the personal responsibility of cadres for the affairs entrusted to them. These are the demands of the November 1979 Plenum of the Central Committee of our party.

An important place is taken in the 1980 plan for the republic by the program to further raise the national standard of living. It is intended that real income per capita should grow by 2.9 percent and by 17 percent for the 5-year plan period as a whole. People will receive more than R8 billion extra calculated for the year from the implementation of measures for the raising of the standard of living being carried out since the beginning of the 5-year plan period. Next year, measures will be implemented on raising payments for the labor of workers in agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, strengthening the material stimulus for work in the national economy by pensioners and an improvement in the pensions of kolkhoz farmers. It is intended to introduce bonuses for long service in railway transport and to continue the introduction of pay bonuses in areas of Siberia and the Far East.

It is planned to build residential housing with an area of 62 million square meters in the RSFSR. This will make it possible for more than 6 million people to improve their living conditions. The number of places in medical institutions will increase by nearly 30,000 thanks to the construction of new hospitals. Six hundred and fifty thousand: this will be the number of places in new schools and pre-school institutions for children. All these measures sketched out by the plan for the social and economic development of the RSFSR in the final year of the 5-year plan period are backed up by the financial means of the budget of the republic for next year. A report on the state budget of the RSFSR for 1980 is now being read at the session by Deputy Bobrovnikov, minister of finance of the republic.

Improving Standard of Living

LD111511 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondent's report from the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet: Deputies have heard reports on the plan for the socio-economic development of the RSFSR and the budget of the republic for the final year of the 5-year plan. The reports were delivered by Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, and Deputy Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance. We shall quote the basic facts and figures from the report on the RSFSR state budget for 1980: The republic's budget insures the provision of the necessary resources for the development of the branches of the national economy and for raising the living standard of the people. It is set at over R70.61 billion as regards revenue and expenditure.

Russia's industrial potential is to be built up further: It is planned to spend R15 billion for this purpose. Considerable sums are allocated in particular to the development of the light, textile, food and local industries which are to insure increased production of consumer goods.

Around R21.5 billion is allotted for the implementation of the comprehensive program for agricultural development from the budget and from own funds. Great attention is being paid to the plan-governed transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR; R9.4 billion is being allocated for measures to raise agricultural production in that area--8 percent more than in the current year.

Large-scale construction is underway in Russia. Important national economy complexes are being set up in Siberia and the Far East. A solid capital construction program is also envisaged for the coming year. Almost R13 billion is being allocated for this purpose from the budget.

Around one half of all expenditure of the RSFSR budget in 1980 is made up of allocations to social and cultural measures, the minister of finance of the republic say: Large sums are being allocated for the maintenance of schools and pre-school establishments, museums, theaters, houses and culture palaces to consolidate the technical basis of higher educational establishments and secondary specialized educational establishments. Vocational, technical colleges are to be further developed. They will accomodate 2 million people in 1980, future qualified workers.

Over R7.5 billion is being allocated for the further development of medical establishments. The allocations for mother and child care are considerable. Measures to improve pensions for kolkhoz farmers are envisaged.

Deputy Bobrovnikov spoke about the state budgets of the autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad.

CITIES' PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER CRITICIZED

LD111341 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 6 December 1979 front-pages, under the headline "How Cities Greet the Winter," a 1,500-word editorial discussing the problems winter weather causes for cities in the light of the fact that "even the first frosts and snow at the end of October caused a disturbing situation in some places." After recalling the transport and heat supply difficulties of last winter, the editorial notes that "you cannot say the problem is being underestimated", but complains of "miscalculations in organizational work." The article commends "the experience of Rostov-na-Donu", where "an integrated repair service has been created for all housing, no matter whose jurisdiction it falls under, and for all the engineering systems." The editorial criticizes shortcomings in the repair of boilers and insulation work in a number of cities and declares that "the emergency stock of materials and equipment is causing concern in a number of cities and must urgently be brought up to the proper level." Furthermore, the article laments, "The sectors supplying fuel are fulfilling their pledges inefficiently", while "Snow-removal equipment has not been made ready everywhere." The editorial ends with a call for "the strictest monitoring" of "all problems of preparing cities for winter."

IZVESTIYA CALLS FOR INCREASED EFFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURE

LD111123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Rural Workers' Important Tasks"]

[Text] Rural workers, like all the Soviet people, are currently discussing in a business-like and creative atmosphere the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which contained an in-depth analysis of the development of the national economy and which set out an extensive action program for implementing the 25th party congress decisions, produced a tremendous impression everywhere.

The high tribute which the plenum paid to those republics, krays, oblasts and labor collectives which achieved high indicators in agricultural production and which struggled valiantly for every ton of the harvest in an inspiration to all. The cottongrowers' successes are gratifying. Uzbekistan's master farmers followed the cropgrowers of Azerbaijan and Turkmenia in reporting that they had fulfilled their high socialist pledges. The Uzbek farmers have delivered some 5.72 million tons of raw cotton to the procurement centers. That is the biggest harvest ever. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warmly congratulated the republic's workers on their splendid victory.

As a result of consistently implementing a Leninist agrarian policy the party and the state have been able to increase agricultural productivity and to overcome at less cost the vagaries of the weather from which vast regions of the country suffer from time to time. Agriculture is being raised to a new qualitative level and is being confidently transformed into a highly-developed sector of the economy. The party's energy and will and people's valiant labor have made it possible during these years to increase the average gross annual grain harvest to 209 million tons, which is almost 27 million tons more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Even this year, which was a very difficult one, 179 million tons of grain were harvested.

Rural workers are faced with exceptionally crucial and urgent tasks in the final year of the 5-year plan. The sector's gross output is to increase by R11 billion as compared with the anticipated figure for 1979. The state plan envisages an increase in procurements of grain, sunflowers, cotton, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, berries and grapes over this year's levels. This calls for an increase in overall farming skill, exemplary production discipline and the active introduction of progressive technology and progressive labor organization methods.

As the USSR Supreme Soviet session pointed out, soviet and agricultural organs are called upon to devise and implement measures to insure that available reserves in kolkhozes and sovkhozes for increasing the production of all types of agricultural produce are harnessed. Of course, it is necessary everywhere to prepare equipment and seed in an exemplary manner for field work, to build up stocks of fertilizers, to implement snow retention measures and to do everything in order to be fully prepared for the spring.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum that increasing meat production is acquiring paramount importance in supplying the population with foodstuffs. Here the main way forward was pointed out by the decisions of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum: an all-round intensification of the livestock raising sectors, increasing livestock and poultry productivity and putting the sector on an industrial footing. [paragraph continues]

Rural workers must take another big step in this direction in the final year of the 5-year plan. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes now have extremely impressive numbers of livestock. Rural workers' main task is to make the maximum use of the potential of those numbers and to insure that livestock is wintered in a well-organized manner, utilizing fodder skillfully and insuring that the animals are well tended. Local soviets have been instructed to continuously monitor wintering procedures, to widely disseminate leading workers' experience, to give effective assistance to collectives which find themselves in difficult circumstances and to lay the foundation for livestock units' successful work in 1980.

Success in livestock raising is largely dependent on the state of the fodder base, and not so much the quantity as the quality of fodder. Thus a chronic shortage of protein in feed rations is resulting in considerable overexpenditure of fodder and to a production shortfall. But as was stated from the platform of the session, it is possible to speed up the solution of the protein problem, mainly by expanding and improving the cultivation of protein-rice crops--alfalfa, soybeans, clover, peas, lupines, rape and others. A great deal must also be done locally in this regard next year. The appropriate ministries and departments are called upon to tackle more promptly questions relating to increasing the production of high-protein fodder, nutrient yeasts and protein and vitamin supplements.

The question of the quality of agricultural produce was raised in pointed terms at the November Plenum. It still leaves much to be desired. A proportion of the vegetable and fruit harvest spoils before it can reach the consumer. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not given sufficient incentives to struggle for high-quality produce. Capacities for the primary processing of such produce on farms are still poor. The system of storage for produce bought by the state is also in need of substantial improvement.

In his plenum address Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set a number of ministries and departments tasks whose solution within the framework of a unified food complex will make it possible to substantially improve the provisioning of the population and to bring to the consumer the greatest possible quantity of high-quality produce.

In solving the 5-year plan tasks the party is fully justified in counting on a clear manifestation of conscientiousness, initiative and skill by every rural worker. This will undoubtedly be served by the improvement of organizational and mass political work in the countryside, widespread socialist competition to achieve high final results, an improvement in qualitative indicators and rational utilization of material and labor resources.

Rural workers know what their tasks are and are striving to achieve high targets, filled with the desire to mark 1980--the year of Lenin's jubilee--with major achievements in all sectors of production and in providing the population with high-quality produce.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES UZBEKISTAN ON SUCCESSFUL HARVEST

LD111357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Text of message from L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the party, government and people of Uzbekistan, congratulating them on the 1979 harvest]

[Text] To the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the agricultural and water resources workers, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organ workers and all working people of the Uzbek SSR.

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee learned with a feeling of profound satisfaction the news that the working people of the Uzbek SSR, implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, achieved in 1979 an outstanding labor success. They grew a high harvest yield and overfulfilled the plans and socialist obligations for sales to the state of raw cotton, grain, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbitaceous crops, grapes, fresh fruit, ambari and Chinese silk cocoons.

The republic procured 5.72 million tons of raw cotton, including 320,000 tons of the most valuable, i.e, the fine fiber varieties. The state was sold such quantities of products and raw materials for the first time. It is pleasing to note that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are increasing from year to year the production of corn and rice grain. The state was sold 1,139,000 million ton of grain, and over 4 years the volume of deliveries set out for the entire 10th 5-Year Plan was considerably exceeded.

The record indexes in cotton production and the high rates of development of other areas of agriculture are a result of the selfless labor of kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers, the high creative activity of specialists of agriculture and water conservancy and the capable organizational and political work being conducted by the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and by the republic's soviet and procurement agencies.

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates the kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, farm leaders and specialists, workers in agricultural, water conservancy and procurement organizations, educational establishments--all the working people of Uzbekistan--on the remarkable labor victory.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm confidence that Uzbekistan's agricultural workers, relying on the continually increasing help from the state, will continue to struggle with all persistence for raising the productivity of irrigated agriculture, for the further upswing in cotton farming, grain growing and all other areas of plant and animal farming.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the working people of the Uzbek SSR the achievement of new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to mark the final year of the 5-year plan with new labor achievements.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY SESSION

LD120943 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 7 December 1979 publishes on page 2 a 3,000-word report by Candidate of Economic Sciences I. Gorlanov under the headline "Increasing the Contribution of Science," on the 3-4 December session of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNiL]. Gorlanov notes that "those present greeted with warm approval, as a concrete program for the academy's future work, the speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." He then reports on speeches at the session by members of VASKhNiL on the directions of future work by the academy.

ALIYEV UPBRAIDS LOCAL OFFICIALS FOR AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS

LD071123 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Nov 79 pp 1-6 LD

[Text of report delivered by G.A. Aliyev at the 19 November Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum: "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization to Fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 22 February 1979 Resolution 'On Measures to Further Specialize Agricultural Production and Develop Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR'"]

[Excerpts] Not all party committees are working on a par with present-day requirements. Some raykoms and gorkoms are still not examining deeply enough the economic and social processes taking place in the countryside; they are slow to improve the style and methods of leadership and they fail to see the new opportunities and prospects for the further development of agricultural production which the republic and each rayon are offered.

There are serious shortcomings, for example, in the organizational and ideological work of Zangelanskiy Raykom whose leadership of agricultural production, particularly livestock raising, is unsatisfactory. Distortion of data, window-dressing and other abuses have become widespread in the rayon. In particular, over a 3-year period 60 percent more livestock has been slaughtered for internal farm needs then the number sold to the state. The herd reproduction situation is bad, livestock raising productivity is low, the monitoring of kolkhoz and sovkhoz financial and economic activity is poorly organized and the rayon failed to fulfill the plan for procurements of the main crop--grapes. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has repeatedly warned the rayon leadership and party raykom First Secretary Comrade N. Kerimov, and the party kaykom's work has been sharply criticized time and again at Central Committee plenums. But no conclusions have been drawn. Having discussed the work of Zangelanskiy Raykom, the Central Committee Bureau dismissed Comrade N. Kerimov from the post of first secretary and strictly reprimanded him. Rayon Agricultural Administration Chief Comrade B. Akhmedov was also strictly reprimanded. A reprimand was entered on his record card and he was dismissed.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee determined concrete measures aimed at improving the activity of the Zangelanskiy Rayon party organization, local Soviets, agricultural organs, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and farms' primary party organizations.

In the activity of Kutkashenskiy Raykom we uncovered substantial shortcomings in economic leadership and educational work and gross violations in the selection and placement of cadres. The party raykom made poor use of the assistance of primary party organizations and showed no concern for increasing their militancy. The raykom bureau lacked an atmosphere of collective decision taking, mutual exactingness and principledness. The raykom Bureau and its First Secretary Comrade A. Bullayev assessed the state of affairs on farms in an unselfcritical way and failed to wage a resolute struggle against the squandering of state land, theft of socialist property, write-ups and distortion of reporting figures. A. Bullayev violated party work principles, patronized worthless individuals and promoted people on the principle of personal devotion, servility and toadyism which was very detrimental to the process of educating cadres.

For these serious shortcomings committed when he was Kutkashenskiy Raykom first secretary, the Central Committee Bureau dismissed Comrade A. Bullayev from the post of Belokanskiy Rayispolkom chairman, strictly reprimanded him and entered the reprimand on his record card accordingly. Kutkashenskiy Rayispolkom Chairman Comrade L. Rasulov, Kutkashenskiy Raykom Second Secretary Comrade B. Murshudov and rayon Agricultural Administration Chief Comrade A. Sadygov were dismissed. They were strictly reprimanded and the reprimands entered on their record cards. Kutkashenskiy Rayon People's Control Committee Chairman Comrade S. Samedov was reprimanded.

The Central Committee Bureau made it incumbent on Kutkashenskiy Raykom to reorganize its work, to wage a resolute struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena, to insure the further development of intraparty democracy, to improve the selection and placement of cadres and to enhance leaders' responsibility for the state of educational work in labor collectives.

Agricultural ministries and departments have a big part to play in the practical implementation of the program of work envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. In recent years the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has strengthened leadership of these ministries although the standard of their work is still not up to present-day requirements.

At the beginning of this year the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee discussed the question of the work of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. Major shortcomings were uncovered in economic activity, in the servicing of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in the selection and placement of cadres and in leaders' mutual relations. We dismissed the committee's Chairman Comrade L. Molotiyevskiy and his first deputy Comrade R. Askerov, punished other leaders, strengthened the committee's leadership and gave them practical assistance. We hope that the committee's collective will be able to reorganize its work and insure the successful fulfillment of its tasks.

The recent check on the activity of the republican Ministry of Procurements revealed that Procurement Minister Comrade S. Azizov and his deputies Comrades N. Abdullayev, E. Guseynov and M. Yusifov are making an unsatisfactory job of leading the apparatus and subordinate enterprises and are incredibly indulgent of errors and abuses committed by certain working people. Shortcomings in the activity of the Ministry of Procurements and its leadership have been criticized time and again. Unfortunately, however, Comrade Azizov and the other ministry leaders are not drawing the proper conclusions. We are now forced to warn them again and to demand a fundamental improvement in the ministry's work.

The republican Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade N. Rustamov) is doing a poor job of introducing into production progressive methods of utilizing irrigation water and new equipment and its leadership of subordinate organizations is not of the proper standard.

The Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M. Askerov), the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking (Comrade Yu. Rzayev) and the Azerbaijan Main Administration for Processing and Selling Fruits and Vegetables (Comrade I.S. Shamiyev) must improve the standard of leadership of subordinate farms and enterprises, pay more attention to monitoring execution and act as initiators and propagandists of the introduction of all that is new and progressive into production.

Work on the examination of working people's letters demands and complaints. The role and significance of rayon soviet sessions is played down and many rayispolkom sessions are mere formalities. Rayispolkom Chairman Comrade G. Mamedov was irresponsible about fulfilling his duties and abused his position. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee dismissed Comrade G. Mamedov and strictly reprimanded him, entering the reprimand on his record card at the same time. Fizulinskiy Raykom First Secretary Comrade G. Akhmedov was reprimanded for unsatisfactory leadership of the rayispolkom's work.

Comrades! The 25th CPSU Congress stressed the great significance in terms of national economic development of the elaboration of major, comprehensive programs covering 2-3 5 year plans. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Further Specialize Agricultural Production and Develop Viticulture and Winegrowing in the Azerbaijan SSR" is just such a program for our republic. It determined the path of the Azerbaijan countryside's economic, social and cultural development not only in the 11th and 12th 5-year plans but up to the year 2000, thus enabling us to circulate our potential in good time, to distribute allocated resources as wisely as possible and to insure purposeful organizational and mass political work according to plan. The implementation of the party and government's resolution will insure the solution of the main task put forward by the party at the modern stage--the improvement of social production efficiency and the quality of all work.

According to existing plan calculations gross agricultural output will reach R2.5 billion in 1985 and R3.15 billion in 1990, an increase of 60 percent compared with the present level. Gross grape production will be R616 million in 1985 and R1,087,000,000 in 1990 which is 1.8 and 3.2 times, respectively, more than in 1978.

The winemaking industry's gross output will increase greatly. It should rise to R3.57 billion in 1990. This is almost one-half of Azerbaijan industry's current overall output.

Turnover tax from the processing of all agricultural products will be R2.9 billion in 1990, a 5-fold increase compared with 1969. This includes the turnover tax from the processing of grapes which will exceed R2.1 billion--almost 11 times more.

The development of agriculture will result in an increase in trade turnover from agricultural production which will reach R7.2 billion in 1990, increasing 4.4 times compared with 1969. From viticulture and winemaking alone the trade turnover will be R4.7 billion and this, comrades, is R1.1 billion more than total current retail trade turnover in the republic.

It is very important that the massive capital investments in the comprehensive development of agriculture, the reclamation of land and its agricultural assimilation should be compensated for in only 5 years.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the beloved Leninist party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and working people of Azerbaijan will devote all their efforts knowledge and ability to the all-round development of the republican economy's agrarian sector, will honorably fulfill the tasks set before them and mark V.I. Lenin's 110th birthday and the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Azerbaijan and formation of the republican Communist Party with new achievements. (tumultous, prolonged applause).

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

YEPISHEV TOURS ODESSA MILITARY DISTRICT, ADDRESSES VOTERS

LD111027 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Militant Program of Work"]

[Text] Red Banner Odessa Military District--Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is visiting the district's troops, has toured a number of units and subunits in the district, familiarized himself with the progress and organization of the training process, inspected classes and training camps and talked with servicemen.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev addressed the district's leading command and political staff and leaders of Marxist-Leninist training groups, delivering a report on the tasks of commanders, political organs and party organizations in improving the quality of combat and political training, further improving ideological and political education work and strengthening discipline and organization.

"The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the plenum and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet second session," Army Gen A.A. Yepishev stressed, "are a militant action program for all military collectives."

Meetings between USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy A.A. Yepishev and representatives of the working people of Bolgradskiy, Izmailskiy and Tatarbunarskiy rayons passed in an atmosphere of high activeness. Addressing voters, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev spoke of the great significance of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session for further strengthening the country's might, improving the people's well-being and fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan's targets in all indicators.

Those who spoke at the meetings unanimously and warmly approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the documents adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet session and expressed their readiness to exert every effort to work efficiently and to a high quality in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Taking part in Army Gen A.A. Yepishev's meetings with voters were Col Gen I. Voloshin, commander of the district, Vice Adm P. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, and Ye. Borshch, secretary of Odesskiy Obkom.

KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES REAR SERVICES CPSU AKTIV MEETING

LD041611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Eng Col Gen K. Pushkarev report: "Enhancing Party Influence"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the USSR Defense Ministry Rear Services staff and directorates has been held. The participants discussed tasks for the further intensification of party influence on the course of combat, specialized and political training, the improvement of material and technical provision for the troops, and the development of socialist competition in Rear Services units, subunits and institutions.

Army Gen S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, delivered the report at the meeting. While noting the positive experience which has been accumulated, the participants in the meeting also discussed shortcomings, ways of increasing the effectiveness of the training process, and specific measures to insure the safekeeping of socialist property.